of it, and the good old lady is now visiting ...nd in the country.

DEATHS.

...RGAN—Aug. 6, at 322 West Randolph-st., Eger..., infant child of Charles Morgan.
...TNEY—Aug. 6, Deacon S. S. Whitney, aged 65 ...
...eral at 3 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon at his residence, No. 482 Belden-av.
...WELL—Aug. 6, George W. Flawell. ...eral from his late residence, No. 123 Sigel-st., this (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock.
...LINSON—Aug. 6, Freddie, infant son of Sarah and Isaac Tomlinson, aged 10 months and 12 days. ...eral from No. 14 Silver-st. this (Thursday) morning ...o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

...3 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST.,
Between Madison and Monroe-sts.

...teel Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
...hursday Morning, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock
...isting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room ...Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, ...sware, &c., &c. Also, a Horse, Harness, ...Wagon.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

159 MILWAUKEE-AV.

...ankrupt Stock
AT AUCTION,
Friday Morning, Aug. 8, at 9 o'clock,
...sisting of 23 Ætna Sewing Machines, ...ssels Carpets, and Matting, one Counter, ...Tables, Curtains, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. ...y order of Geo. W. Campbell, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

HO! FOR
...ASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

THE MOST
...ttractive Auction Sale
OF THE SEASON.

62 ELEGANT
...ESIDENCE LOTS,
At Washington Heights,
Friday Afternoon, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock,
ON THE GROUND.

...ORTY-ONE LOTS, 25 feet front by 160 ...deep, situated on Charles and Maple-sts. ...Hough & Reed's Addition to the village of ...shington Heights, in the immediate vi...ty of the Depot. The streets are 80 feet ..., graded and graveled, with sewers all ... Also, TWENTY-ONE large and elegant ..., 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, splendid ...ve Property, all handsomely fenced, ...ting on Centre-av. and Howard-st., in ...ard & Dobbins' Addition. ...his is by far the choicest and most elegant ...perty that has been offered at Public Sale ...his delightful and rapidly-improving sub...an town. It is unnecessary to speak of ...many advantages and attractions pos...ed by this wonderful suburb, as they are ...ciently well known to the citizens of ...cago.
...FREE TRAIN will leave the Rock Isl... Depot, on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m., Friday, Aug. 8, stopping at Twenty-sec..., Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-...ond-sts. and Rock Island Car Shops, re...ing after the sale.
...UE MAMMOTH TENT will be erected ...the ground for the accommodation of all.
...TITLE TO PROPERTY PERFECT.
...rinted Abstracts of Title furnished.
...ERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance 1, ...3 years, with 6 per cent interest. A ...osit of 10 per cent required at time of .... For plats and information apply to
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

VALUABLE
...USINESS PROPERTY,
Cottage Grove & Egan-avs,
AT AUCTION,
...day Afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock,
On the Premises.

...ing Sub-Lots No. 1 and 2, of Lot 43, Ellis East Addi..., Lot No. 1, 50x170 feet, with house and barn; Lot No. ...x120 feet to alley. These lots are situated on Cottage ...e-av., 133 feet north of Egan-av., fronting east, an... valuable for business or speculative purposes. ...ERMS OF SALE—$500 deposit at time of sale, $1,... delivery of deed, $2,000 Oct. 1, balance in 1, 2 and 3 ..., with 6 per cent interest. Title perfect. An abstract ...le will be furnished for each lot. Sale absolute.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

...DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,
...ctioneers, N. W. cor. Ninth and D sts., Washington, D. C.

...luable Suburban Property
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.

...e will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 26th day ...August next, on the premises, at 5 o'clock p. m., that ...le Property, containing 65 acres, on Rock Creek, ...ning Kalorama on the west, Georgetown on the ..., and overlooking Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington ... and the Potomac River. It can be laid off ad...ously in building lots, or for a cemetery or ... and possesses some of the finest views in the Dis.... The passage of the P street cars renders it accessi... and brings it in close contiguity to P street circle, ... the most improving part of Washington. This ...erty has on it a large mansion, containing 13 rooms, all ...rn improvements and conveniences; grounds well laid ... with choice fruits, flowers, evergreens, &c., and having ...ce-house, ice-house, carriage-house, stabling, &c., ...e merchant-mill, in good order, with the ... improved machinery, and a capacity of 140 barrels ...er day, with the whole water power of Rock Creek. ... is also a valuable stone quarry, which has been, and ...ain be, worked to advantage. This entire property ... worthy the attention of speculators.
...RMS—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per ...interest, payable semi-annually. ...r further information inquire of EVAN LYONS, 85 ...-st., Georgetown.
DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

...GULAR SOUTH SIDE SATURDAY'S SALE
OF
...ousehold Furniture.
...Call and see our Large and Assorted Stock of
...URNITURE,
...Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Book ...Wardrobes, Show Cases, Carpets, Mirrors, Rug... ...ted Ware, Crockery, Glassware.
AT 12 O'CLOCK.
...EN & TOP BUGGIES,
Double and Single Harnesses.
...TURDAY, August 9, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...5 West Lake-st.
...n THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock.
THE ENTIRE
...ntents of a Dwelling,
...ing of Parlor Sets, Marble-top Chamber Sets, ...Mirrors, Chairs, Oil Paintings, Brussels and ...Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Plated-ware, Cook ...etc.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...y OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
AUCTION.
... WEST MONROE-ST.
...contents of private residence will be sold at auction ...Thursday, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1873. NUMBER 353.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold, and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons, or parts, and have on their back the Scheme, with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children, and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who may apply for them.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

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For sale by Newsdealers, or H. L. TURNER & CO., 107 Fifth-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies...2 cts.	100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies......15 cts.	1,000 Copies....$5.00

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Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

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LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR BUFFALO,
And Intermediate Points.

Anchor Line steamer CHINA, Capt. Dickson, will leave dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday August 8, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer ONEIDA, Capt. Drake, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, August 9, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Gibson, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, August 12, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

Creditors of F. B. Gardner, F. B. Gardner & Co., and The F. B. Gardner Company, who have not presented their claims against said concerns, are requested to do so without delay, to any member of the Committee.

L. J. GAGE,
JARED GAGE,
HENRY W. KING,
} Committee.

CARD.

To My Patrons: Having decided not to go abroad, I will at once resume my business (Monthly Nursing and Midwifery), and, while thanking my numerous friends for past favors, solicit a continued patronage. Letters will find me either at 205 Twenty-sixth-st. or 257 Mohawk-st.

LOUISA RANDALL.

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COAL.

Coal. Coal.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
1 West Randolph-st.

Lackawanna	$9.50
Cannel Coal	10.00
Walnut Hill, Erie, and Briar Hill	9.00
Hocking Valley	8.00
Minonk	8.00
Indiana Block	8.00
Wilmington	6.00

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Liberal Reduction made on Coal by Car Load.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.
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RANGES, &c.

VAN'S
Ranges, Broilers, &c.
No. 36 STATE-ST.
S. J. HERON, N. W. Agent.

BOYNTON'S
HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.

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GRAIN.

POPE & DAVIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 Washington-st., Chicago.

Prompt personal attention to business. Correspondence and Consignments invited.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS

Rope Express Papers.

GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER,
No. 151 Michigan-av.

SPECTACLES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
82 State-st between Washington and Randolph.

Sugar-Cured Hams.

I have a stock of choice Winter-cured Canvased Hams. Quality guaranteed. Wholesale and retail orders solicited.

THOS. O. BARTER,
225 Grove-st., Chicago.

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SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER

SHIRTS!

From HARRIS & COBB,
171 South Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of F. J. Weidinger & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

[Signed] F. J. WEIDINGER,
H. G. NUSCHELER.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,

243 & 245 WEST MADISON-ST.,
STILL CONTINUES HIS

Great Clearance Sale
OF
DRY GOODS,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

The extraordinary bargains, combined with the successful sales of the past three days, is the best guarantee that we are determined to remove but little of our present stock to the new premises on State-st.

We respectfully invite customers to make an early call, as many of the Special Bargains will be closed out in a few days.

BUTTER.

ELGIN BUTTER.

The Elgin Butter Company
IS PREPARED TO FURNISH
PRIVATE FAMILIES AND OTHERS
WITH THE
Choicest of Dairy Butter.

All Butter warranted to be of the VERY BEST quality.
Trade mark on every package.
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WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
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ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.

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Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

TO INVESTORS.

THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
7:30 GOLD LOAN

Will, on the basis of previous sales, soon be absorbed. These Bonds are receivable in payment for the Company's land at 1.10; are the obligation of a strong corporation; a 1st mortgage on the road and its earnings (nearly 600 miles now completed), and, in addition, are secured by over 50,000,000 acres of valuable land, or 50 acres to each $100 bond.

The land sales have thus far averaged nearly $6 per acre.

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LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers,
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SAVINGS BANK,
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WEST SIDE OFFICE,
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STEEL PENS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
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LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!
GIVEN AWAY!

In one of the finest suburban towns; 30 minutes' ride. Abstract and Warrantee Deed. Call at 163 Washington-st., Room 4, Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for WORK ON THE SECOND DEGREE.

By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

THE SALARY STEAL.

Gen. Butler Makes Another Elaborate and Aggressive Defense of the Grab.

He Did All He Could to Increase Salaries, and Is Proud of It.

Vice-President Wilson, Minister Washburne, Senator Morton, and Representative Hoar Roughly Handled.

Cowardice the Motive of Those Who Have Returned Their Back-Pay.

If the Country Wants Honest Servants Like Butler, It Must Pay Them Adequately.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Gen. Butler has written an elaborate defense of the back-pay measure, which he has forwarded to the *Tribune* to be published there exclusively. It is a remarkably aggressive document, filling nearly a page of the *Tribune* if published in full, but only three columns are given. He says, among other less striking arguments and illustrations, that the increase ought not to have been attacked. "It has never been discussed by its opponents—only abused, and Congress denounced. So far as it relates to Congressmen, the bill has been entirely misrepresented, if not misunderstood. It does not so much increase the salaries of members as it equalizes them. Ever since the Constitution was adopted, the compensation of members of Congress has been in part in the form of mileage. In the time of Washington it was fixed at 30 cents per mile, and subsequently reduced, but always causing very great inequality in compensation. As the population of the country extended itself, mileage added largely to the emoluments of distant Senators and Representatives, while the facilities of transportation by steamboats and railroads, especially as members were complimented with free passes, did not change the inequality, so that there were members last Congress who were receiving nearly or quite $7,500 as compensation, while others were receiving only a few dollars over $5,000. The present bill abolishes all mileage, and thus reduces the pay of some members quite 50 per cent, while it raises that of others a like amount. Again: heretofore divers allowances were made members of Congress in the shape of newspapers, stationery, franking privileges, and other matters which in the past have been overdrawn, and were abused by the selfish and grasping, all of which were cut off by this bill, and nothing allowed except actual certified expenses paid by the members in getting to and from the Capital. There has been no such addition to pay as has been pretended in public journals, it being usually stated therein that every Congressman voted himself $5,000 additional pay, whereas, the deduction of mileage and these allowances being made, there has not been really on an average more than $1,000 a year added, if so much, but how much cannot exactly be known. A letter appears in the newspapers, purporting to come from Mr. Washburne, our Minister to France, upon the question of a sufficiency of salary to members of Congress, in one portion of which I agree with him so far as I understand the language he uses. It says: 'The people don't send their representatives to Washington to live like Princes, "buck the tiger," and keep half-a-dozen mistresses, therefore I voted a salary sufficient to support the member's family at Washington to guard him from temptation to multiplicity of mistresses. If Mr. Washburne's negative innuendo is suprorted by fact, the member should have his family with him. What exactly the Minister to France may mean by the undefined phrase, 'Buck the tiger' I am quite uncertain. I certainly never have seen anything in Washington that went by that name during my seven years' service in Congress. If the Minister is familiar with it, it may account for the ability which he claims to have to live on a small salary. Still, I have not observed any objection on his part to the appropriation of $50,000 additional passed in 1871 for the purpose of defraying expenses in part of the Minister to France in 1870, although that appropriation was retroactive. Without this increase or 'bucking the tiger,' it would seem a little easier to live not like a Prince,' and support a family in Paris at $17,500 gold than to do the same in Washington in $7,500 currency. In view of these facts you say, 'Why, then, do so many members of Congress return their pay to the Treasury?' Now, I have heard, more or less apocryphially, that some 30 odd out of 240 members of the House, and 13 or 14 of the 74 members of the Senate, have so done. The country may well thank God that no more of its public men can be frightened out of their propriety by vituperation and senseless clamor. For, I repeat again, in my judgment, no man believes that one of those who have returned their pay did it for any other motive than because he feared it would not be popular, and it might endanger his future to take it. I wish I could believe those who have returned their pay were actuated by none but motives of conscience, for they would have my highest respect, however much I might criticise their acts. By so doing they have criticised my motives and my judgment in action, and they must pardon me if I remark upon theirs.

"Let us examine the grounds, not too unkindly, upon which some gentlemen must stand who have sent back their pay. I see it stated in the papers that Senator Morton, of Indiana, has returned his pay, and yet in the Senate, when the proposition was to increase the salary from $5,000 to $6,500, I find he used this language, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*. 'If I am to have the name of having my salary increased, I want it substantially increased. I want it increased in such a way as to amount to something. The increase here given is $6,500 for salary in lieu of mileage, stationery, and newspapers, would be an increase to me of about $800. I prefer to let it stand as it is rather than have such a change as that makes. Everybody who knows anything about the cost of living in this city knows that there are but very few members of Congress that can save $500 a year from their salary. I do not believe there are twenty members of this body who can save $50 a month from their salary during a session of Congress, while many of them spend the whole of it, and some two or three times the amount. Senator Morton's only objection to the bill was then expressed in these words: 'I hope we shall increase the salary of the President anyhow. If that is not done in two days, it cannot be done for four years under the Constitution, but we can act in regard to the rest of them at the next Congress.' Not a word against the salary applying to the Congress voting it. How could Mr. Morton return his pay in view of such declarations, except from fear of the lash of newspapers, which he mistook for public indignation?

"Again: the newspapers tell me that Vice-President Wilson has returned his increased pay, and written a letter saying he cannot take it, because his election was a contract to serve for $5,000 a year, a sum fixed by law at the time. I do not understand it to be so, and I do not see how he can when he was elected to the Senate. At the first the pay was $8 a day, yet in 1856 he voted and spoke in favor of its being raised, both prospectively and retroactively, to $3,000 a year. Did not his first election make a contract to serve for a little more than half that sum as valid as the contract made by last election? In 1866 he again voted to raise his salary from $3,000 to $5,000, although he had been re-elected, making, as he now supposes, another contract to serve for a less sum again. He was elected Vice-President. His votes counted for him as Vice-President. He accepted the office, and resigned his seat in the Senate to take it, while the salary of the office stood by law at $8,000 a year. By the new bill, the Vice-President's salary was raised to $10,000. If there can be any such thing as a contract for salary fixed by a man's election, how, with Mr. Wilson's view of that contract, can he take the advanced salary of the office of Vice-President? Yet, almost at the very time when he returned his increased salary as Senator on the ground that he had made a contract that he should serve for $5,000 a year, and he could take no more, he gave his receipt to the Treasurer for his increased salary as Vice-President at the rate of $10,000 a year, although, by his own showing, there was a contract when he was elected and accepted to serve for $8,000,—a contract which he could not break as Senator, but at the same moment did break as Vice President, by taking his increased salary. What must be the political stress of weather that thus makes men go back on themselves, and vilify their own conduct in the past to justify themselves in the present?

"There is another class of members of Congress, whose actions in this regard seems intended as a criticism upon my course. They will pardon me if I examine theirs. Those gentlemen have taken their back pay, and have devoted it to chosen purposes, sometimes charitable, and sometimes otherwise. Perhaps the best illustration of such disposition of the money is the action of my colleague from the Eighth District, the Hon. George F. Hoar. He drew his increase of salary, and with it endowed an institution for education of youth in his district. If he had a right to take that money he certainly had a right to keep it. If it was not money honest enough to keep, then it was not money honest enough to take. If it was not honest enough money for him to spend for his own purpose, certainly the ingenuous youth of his district ought not to be contaminated by being educated with dishonestly-acquired money. Devoting ill-gotten gains to charity does not clean the money. May I remind my colleague that his way of spending bad money is not even original. He is guilty of plagiarism. The chief priests devoted the thirty pieces of silver they got from Judas to buying a potters' field, for the charitable purpose of burying the dead; but it is called 'the field of blood' even unto this day. One gets great glory, however, by founding public institutions. It is a favorite method of electioneering of these politicians, who electioneer through the use of money. Every man has a right, however, to do with his own money as he pleases, and treating it as his own money, and nobody can criticize the use which my colleage made of that four thousand and odd dollars of back-pay. Every man may do what he likes with his money. Generally, he will buy that which he needs most. Some men need glory, and therefore purchase it. Some men need butcher's meat. I buy butcher's meat with my back-pay. My advice to him, however, would have been to use his pay as his brother did when he took back-pay as Supreme Judge, and as his predecessor of the same district, Mr. Baldwin, the editor, used, in 1866, to take it and put it where it will do the most good. Perhaps my advice has been followed. That is precisely what my colleague thinks he has done.

I felt quite sure at the time that whatever course I took in regard to the increase of pay would be subject to newspaper defilement. Had I refused to present the bill, and voted against it, then it would have been said that, having sufficient income of his own and means of earning more by his profession, the salary was nothing to him. He knew that he could afford to live in Congress without any salary, and therefore solaced the demagogue by voting against sufficient compensation, so that no poor man could go to Congress. I confess, however, that I did not suppose the delightful stream of calumny which I now hear would be poured upon me. Whatever course I took would bring an accusation that regarded it a question of money to me, for the hard labor of a long business life has given me means of living without it, or any public employment, which I have not used in so niggardly a manner as to give color to such detractions. I felt that if I lost what I have I could earn more, and if my constituents did not desire my public services for them at $7,500 per year, there were those who have been, and would be willing to give me seven times as much in my profession. I can easily conceive what must be the force of temptation to a man with a wife and children dependent upon him. His business broken up and his profession gone while in the public service, to offer him even ten shares in some scheme or speculation like Credit Mobilier, or Cedar Rapids bonds, or Hubbard Silver Mine, which promised large returns if aided by Congressional legislation, so that in fact they become the price of his vote. If the country wants honest public servants, it must pay them adequately. Desiring and intending the poor man shall have an opportunity to represent the people in Congress in either House, and be so paid that he can stand erect among his fellows and feel himself entirely independent, so far as an adequate support is concerned; to remove all wish or desire to get perquisites, or to overdraw stationery and allowances; to enable him to employ a clerk to aid him in doing business and in answering the correspondence of his constituents—not an unonerous burden—which, as you may well guess, in my own case and doubtless in many others, amounts to more than 10,000 letters a year, I voted for, advocated, engineered and made myself responsible for—however the same may be phrased—an increase of salary to President, Judges, members of the Cabinet and of Congress, to every degree in my power, and am glad that I was able to bring it about to the extent charged upon me. It is a responsibility from which I do not shrink, and I shall neither falsify my acts or prevaricate myself in palliation or excuse."

NEW YORK.

Fears for the Safety of an Ocean Steamer — Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—During the past few days considerable anxiety has been felt on account of the non-arrival at this port of the Baltic Lloyd steamship Ernst Moritz Arndt. She left Stettin on Wednesday, July 2, and was due sixteen days ago. On her arrival at Havre, July 8, she had on board over 300 passengers and about 8,000 tons cargo, and left that port for New York apparently in excellent condition. It is supposed that some portion of her machinery has been disabled, and her progress by sail would necessarily be slow. The Captain of the Rhein, which arrived on Monday, reports that he saw a vessel which he supposed was the Arndt on Aug. 1, making way under sail, but is not certain as to her identity, and it is possible that it was one of the steamers of the National Line, whose general appearance is somewhat similar. The anxiety concerning the missing steamer is mostly confined to the friends of passengers. The agents of the line itself and the underwriters have little fear concerning her safety, and no doubt that she will be heard from within a few days. The E. M. Arndt is a new steamer only recently completed, and is now making her third trip to this port. She is valued at about $350,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Mr. Whalley, member of the British Parliament, has arrived in this city. He comes to collect funds for the benefit of the Tichborne claimant.

The steamship E. M. Arndt, from Stettin, via Havre, with 400 passengers on board, is fifteen days overdue at this port.

A writ of error, which operates as a stay of proceedings, has been granted in the case of William J. Sharkey, who was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 15th inst.

Kate Stoddard has executed a quit-claim deed, freeing all property of the late Charles Goodrich from any claims that might be urged in her behalf.

The Brooklyn Trust Company organized to-day with Ripley Ropes as President, and a new Board of Directors. The Company resumes on Saturday. Bodman has resigned his Secretaryship.

National Educational Association.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The meeting of the National Educational Association this morning was very largely attended. M. A. Newall, Superintendent of Maryland, spoke in regard to the school system in that State, describing it fully, and showing an admirable state of affairs there.

A resolution was offered, and referred to the proper committee, to the effect that it is the opinion of the Association that the proceeds of the sale of public lands hereafter should be set aside as a perpetual fund for the support of education.

Ex-Gov. Seymour was called upon, and addressed the Association. He spoke generally upon the subject of education, and pleased the audience highly.

The time and place for holding the next meeting of the Association was left to the Board of Directors.

The Association had their final meeting this evening. Many excellent speeches were delivered. Every one called upon responded in a speech, showing what the State which he represented had been doing in the cause of education.

The following persons were made honorary members of the Association: The Hon. John A. Dix, the Hon. Horatio Seymour, the Rev. Henry W. Beecher. The President announced that the enrollment of members had been larger at this session than at the one last year, in Boston, or the year before, at St. Louis.

POLITICAL.

Marshall County (Ill.) Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACON, Ill., Aug. 7.—The Republican Convention met in this city to-day, seventy-eight delegates present, R. S. Hester, Chairman; J. W. McClanahan, Secretary. The following were nominated: N. M. Laws, for County Judge; J. C. Kingsley, for County Clerk; C. S. Edwards, County Superintendent of Schools; H. J. Depue, for County Treasurer.

The following resolutions were adopted:

First—That we reaffirm the great and fundamental principles of the Republican party.

Second—That, while tyranny remains under any form, the work of the Republican party is not completed.

Third—That the Republican party was the first to combat the most gigantic monopoly that ever disgraced a civilized government, and utterly destroyed it, and its mission is to destroy all lesser monopolies.

Fourth—That chartered monopolies should be controlled by law.

Fifth—That the agricultural interests are the foundation of the prosperity of its people, and should be respected.

Sixth—That the Republican party demand, as it always has done, that labor should receive its full reward.

Seventh—That cheaper transportation from the West to the East is required, and it is for the welfare and prosperity of the West to co-operate to that end.

Eighth—That railroad companies should be punished for extortion.

Ninth—That the participation by members of Congress in the Credit Mobilier was wrong.

Tenth—That the voting of back-pay by members of Congress to themselves was dangerous in its tendencies, and the fact that a larger proportion of Democrats and Liberals voted for the same does not excuse the Republican members.

Conservative Nomination for Governor of Virginia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A special from Richmond, Va., says: In the Conservative Convention, about half-past 1 o'clock this morning, after several speeches had been made, the previous question was called, and, being agreed to, the Convention went into a ballot for Governor. As the vote progressed, the greatest excitement prevailed, and the tally showed that it was remarkably close, with Kemper ahead. Finally ex-Lieut.-Gov. Montague moved that the nomination of Kemper for Governor be made unanimous, and the motion was seconded by Gen. Early and agreed to. A letter was received from Gen. Kemper, dated over two weeks ago, in which he stated that he did not want the nomination, but if it was conferred he would do his best to serve the people.

Col. Robert E. Withers, the opponent of Kemper in the Convention for the nomination for Governor, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant-Governor.

R. T. Daniels, of Richmond, was nominated for Attorney-General, after which a recess was taken till 8 p. m.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention, resolutions were adopted declaring that the contrast of the condition of Virginia under Conservative rule with the Southern States under Radical rule demonstrates the necessity of continuing the Conservatives in the control of the State Government; that the chief purpose of the Conservatives is to secure impartial justice to every citizen, native or adopted, white or colored, and to promote the prosperity of the whole people; that the Conservative party of Virginia will judge President Grant impartially by his official action, and will cordially co-operate in every measure of his administration which may be beneficent in its design, and calculated to promote the welfare of the people, and to cultivate sentiment, of good will between the different sections of the Union; that the interests of a large section of this Union, no less than those of Virginia, demand the speedy enlargement and completion of the great James River and Kanawha water line, that should connect the waters of the Ohio with those of the Chesapeake, affording to the teeming population of the West cheap transportation of their products to points of shipment and marts of trade in the East. The completion by the Government of this great design of George Washington would be an additional bond of union between the communities whose products and commodities would pass over line of great national work. That for the successful establishment and progress of the free school system in Virginia, they are indebted to the wisdom and zeal of the conservative State Government, and that liberal provision ought to be continued for support and extension of free schools for white and colored races respectively.

The following telegram from Gen. Kemper was received:

GORDONSVILLE, Aug. 7.

To the Hon. Thomas Bocock:

I accept the nomination with a profound sense of its just responsibilities, but without fear of defeat. Let all true Virginians stand together for the sake of Virginia.

(Signed) JAMES L. KEMPER.

The Convention adjourned sine die, and was resolved into a mass meeting to allow the most prominent speakers to address the vast assemblage.

San Francisco City Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Washington Bartlett and A. S. Hallidie have been nominated for the State Senate by the People's Union of this city. They are opposed to the railroads and the election of George C. Gorham to the United States Senate.

Constitutional Election in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The election on the constitutional amendments, and for township officers, took place throughout the State to-day. It is generally understood that the amendments are all adopted.

PROHIBITION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Beer-Sellers Fined and Sentenced to Imprisonment in the House of Correction.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 7.—Fourteen German beer-sellers were arraigned to-day, most of them for a third time. Six were fined $100 and costs, sentenced to the House of Correction for six months, and ordered to find $1,000 bail not to violate the law for a year. They all appealed, and gave the bail required.

Railroad News.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The Cairo & Fulton Railroad, which is in rapid process of construction, will be finished to Fulton, Ark., by the 1st of September. This point was the original terminus of the road, but it has been determined to extend it to Texarcana, twenty miles beyond, where it will connect with the Texas Pacific Road. The entire line will be completed early this fall.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 7.—The first passenger train to the Little Missouri River on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad went down to-day. The Little Missouri is twenty-seven miles below Arcadelphia and ninety-two below Little Rock. Track-laying is progressing at the rate of a mile and a half per day, and it is the intention to reach Fulton in twenty days.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The Chillicothe & Brunswick Railroad, in this State, was sold at public auction, at the Court-House in this city to-day, at the instance of Solon Humphrey, of New York, Trustee, for non-payment of interest. The road was knocked down for $62,500, Col. Rice being the purchaser for a party of New York gentlemen.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Arrived, steamer Hansa, from Bremen.

CANADA'S SHAME.

More Proof of the Government's Guilt in the Pacific Railway Scandal.

MacMullen in the Toronto "Globe" Reiterates His Charges Against the Cabinet.

The Last Parliamentary Election a Matter of Bargain and Sale.

Who Paid and Who Received the Purchase Money.

OTTAWA, Aug 7.—It is believed here that the greater portion of the members will be present on the 13th, notwithstanding the Government's attempt to create a different impression. The *Citizen* states that Lieut.-Gov. Caron, of Quebec, will act for Lord Dufferin in proroguing Parliament, while a dispatch from Halifax intimates that, in view of recent developments, the Governor-General will revoke the commission and prorogue in person. The same dispatch intimates that the discussion of the Pacific scandal will take place before proroguing, and that the Governor-General leaves for Ottawa on Saturday.

The vacancies in the Cabinet remain unfilled, owing to the fact that the candidates for the position will not hazard acceptance under the present state of public opinion.

MONTREAL, Aug. 7.—Petitions signed by nearly all the electors of Montreal, accompanied by resolutions passed at the recent mass-meeting, are to be forwarded to the Governor-General at once. The Conservatives, equally with the Reformers, have taken part therein.

TORONTO, Aug. 7.—Mass-meetings, as unanimous as that at Montreal, have been held at Cornwall and Galt, and resolutions passed against prorogation and the Royal Commission.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Ontario is in session at Stratford.

G. W. McMullen writes a letter to the *Globe* of this morning, justifying himself against the statements made by the Ministerialists. In referring to the denials made by the proprietors of *La Minerve* paper, Attorney-General Ouimet, and Sir Francis Hincks, as to the moneys stated by McMullen to have been received by them, he says:

I stated that Allan got the money from New York, and I have the checks he drew to prove it. I stated that the only representations he ever made to me of its expenditures were the payment of $4,000 to *La Minerve* newspaper, $3,000 each to three other French papers, $6,000 to Attorney-General Oumet for services rendered at Ottawa, and an indefinite loan of $10,000 to Sir F. Hincks. On the same day on which he told me of the payments to the papers and Attorney-General, I mentioned to Mr. Abbott that the help thus afforded would aid us, I hoped. He uttered some dissatisfied expression of the way Sir Hugh did things, and I then gave him the explanations Sir Hugh had given me. In regard to the $10,000 to Sir F. Hincks, I have only this to say: that Sir Hugh informed me of his intention to give or lend him money, and that same day he overtook me on the Parliament grounds and said he had just given it to him.

The following are extracts from the letter, which may indicate the nature of the promised disclosures:

I have next to notice the evasive denial of the Government, given anonymously through their organs, to the charge that they were cognizant of the agreement between Sir George Cartier and Sir Hugh Allan, and of subsequent reasons why the money was furnished in such large amounts. That denial is, of course, false, and its falsity is capable of abundant proof. An ex-Minister is reported as saying that the postscript to Sir George Cartier's letter of Aug. 24, ordering $10,000 to be sent to Macdonald, is a forgery. Possibly they suppose I was not aware that it was partly written in pencil, and could be erased. Such was the fact, and the money was paid on it. Let the letter be produced to show that the bargain was with the Government, and not with Sir George Cartier personally. I need only recite the fact that some $7,000 were paid one of the members of the present House for his election expenses, for which he agreed to become personally responsible to Sir Hugh, unless the amount was made good to him (Sir Hugh) by the Government, on the same terms as the amount advanced to the Government itself. The present member for Hochelaga will recollect the name. And now let me add one more fact, which will illustrate the position of the Committee and the absolute control which the accused and their friends have exercised over it. Outside of the amounts which may have been furnished by Sir John A. Macdonald, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee applied through the Premier for a loan of $5,000 after the elections were all over, and, as Allan supposed he was through paying, he objected, but after a personal visit of the then Postmaster-General to Montreal, and urgent telegrams and letters of Sir John, who announced that it was to help us, the thing was done. The note was dated Jan. 20, 1873; discounted by the Merchants' Bank on Jan. 22, 1873, and renewed on the 23d of April, 1873; drawn by John Hilliard, Cameron, and indorsed by Sir Hugh Allan. Let me assure the people of Canada that these are authenticated facts from among a mass not yet published, all proving the same thing, that the matter was a direct one of bargain and sale, and that the amounts I have accounted for are only a percentage of the actual outlay on the same terms that over $100,000 were sent to Sir John from Montreal, besides a larger amount paid to the Central Committee, who appear as giving receipts. The facts exist, and will be fully proven whenever an appropriate occasion offers, and while I am willing to accept any proper share of the blame, if any attaches to me, yet the mountain of mendacity by which the facts have been covered will be rolled on to the rightful shoulders.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners at Work on the Tariff—Testimony of Shippers to be Taken—Troublesome Workingmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 7.—It would seem that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are now on the right tack to attain the end they have been seeking. They are summoning shippers from various parts of the State, representing all the various interests of commerce, who have been in the habit of obtaining special rates from the railroads for their particular line of trade, and in this way they hope to obtain the special rates which have been given in each case, and on each class of goods, etc., and, as it is generally believed, or rather I may say generally known, that the railroads do not in any case work for less than reasonable rates, the notes to be obtained will furnish a basis from which rates can be deduced which may safely be relied upon to furnish prima facie evidence of reasonableness. The Hon. Alexander Starne, member of the State Senate, and a heavy coal-shipper, living in this county, was before the Board to-day, and gave his opinion upon the coal-tariffs. He understands his business thoroughly, and the Commissioners received from him valuable information. Other gentlemen in the same interest are to be examined.

The workmen at Springfield Rolling-Mill were discharged Aug. 1 for one month, to enable the management to make some needed repairs and effect some additional improvements to the mill. Since their discharge some of the men have been very troublesome in various parts of the city. Last night a row occurred between fifteen or twenty of them, and a general fight ensued, in which John Regan, one of the number, was stabbed in the back; the knife-blade was broken off and left in the wound. His condition is considered critical this morning, though he may recover.

Iowa Fairs.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 7.—Greater preparations than ever before are being made for the Johnson County Fair at this city, which occurs the first week in September, and most of the stock and machinery to be shown at the State Fair at Cedar Rapids, the following week, will be first exhibited here. The premiums offered are very liberal in amount, and the hotel accommodations of the city are being enlarged in expectation of a large attendance.

An Officer Killed.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 7.—A fight took place yesterday in Scott County between a small force of revenue officers under Col. E. G. Egbert, United States Deputy Marshal, and a gang of illicit distillers, in which a man named Wilcox, an assistant of the Marshal, was killed by John A. Vanguard, who had previously surrendered, but was rescued by his friends.

LONDON.

Baron Hubner's Interview with the Sovereign of Japan.

The Late Mr. Grote---Sir Samuel Baker ---The Transit of Venus.

Queen Victoria's Private Fortune and Personal Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 18, 1873.

Many anecdotes of the early career of

HER MAJESTY

have been told in memoirs, diaries, &c., of public men which have been published during the last quarter-of-a-century, and not a few relate to her political relations with Lord Melbourne. Perhaps some new ones will be narrated in to-night's debate in the House of Lords. The Duke of St. Albans may be excused if he felt a little nervous yesterday in thinking of the questionings before him, but, until he is heard, no opinion can fairly be expressed upon his recent confidences. The Marquis of Salisbury is sure to supply any deficiencies which the Duke of Richmond may show as a cross-examiner.

To-morrow the papers will again be full of

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Thousands of persons will read the arguments of Dr. Kenealey with sympathy, while others are curious to discover what they can be. In the presence of this extraordinary cause, the Wimbledon review, and the doings of the Carlists, and of the French Conservatives, are all but overlooked.

MR. SIMPSON,

the well-known artist, has returned from his wanderings round the world, and has brought back a multitude of interesting sketches, which he is now putting into paintings. His pencil was constantly at work during the Imperial wedding-ceremonies at Pekin; Japan he found particularly rich in subjects, and no doubt the lava-beds, which he showed to Gen. Sherman, and the Modocs, will be prominent in his collection. Mr. Simpson, however, was not so fortunate in Japan as

BARON HUBNER,

who, like the late Mr. Seward, interviewed the Mikado himself. The Baron has written his entertaining narrative in the French language,—a feat, which is extremely uncommon in any one not bred within the circle of Paris. His work is entitled "Promenade Autom du Monde." Baron Hubner, it will be remembered, represented Austria in Paris in 1859, and it was to him that the Emperor Napoleon addressed the ominous words which announced the campaign of that year and the loss of Lombardy to Austria. It is scarcely to a diplomatist of the worst days of Austrian misrule that we can look for sensible criticisms upon American institutions, and the worthy Baron is only too ready to listen to the talk of silly Americans who prate about the uncertainty of the future, and their desire for a military dictatorship.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

appeared to Baron Hubner to be 30 years old, though he is really 21. His features bear the marks of the Japanese race,—a broad and rather flat nose, a sallow complexion, and brilliant eyes. His dress was a dark-blue tunic, almost of a slate color, and very full scarlet trowsers. On his head was an enormous aigrette composed of bamboo and horsehair. "I am told," he said to the Austrian diplomatist, "that you have sustained in your own country the burden of high office, and have several times filled the post of Ambassador to great States. I cannot exactly figure to myself the nature of your employment. If, within the range of your experience, there is anything that it would be useful for me to know, I beg you to communicate it without reserve to my confidential advisers." When the Emperor was speaking, he turned towards his visitors and looked them full in the face, and his features at once assumed an agreeable expression; but no sooner had he closed his mouth than his face resumed a serious and unmeaning look. It is a great pity that Baron Hubner's book was not written a year ago; the English public would then have known something of

IWAKURA TOMINI,

the celebrated promoter of reform in Japan, and could have given him a fitting reception. The Japanese Embassy of which this illustrious person—fully as deserving attention as the Persian Shah—formed a part, arrived in England in August last year, when the society of London was dispersed. It is said that they expressed some surprise that they had not been entertained at the country-houses of any of the English Daimios, with the exception of Lord Blantyre, who received them with hospitality on the banks of the Clyde. The Japanese gentlemen who have remained in England mix freely in the best society.

The writer who lately raised such a storm among the admirers of Mr. John Stuart Mill, must have returned to the task in the number of the *Quarterly Review* which was published on Saturday. It is evidently safe to ascribe the essays on

MR. GROTE AND MR. MILL

to the pen of Mr. Hayward. Mr. Grote is represented as having commented with bitterness, in the hearing of the reviewer, upon almost all the social and economical views which Mill lately endeavored to promulgate. The essay upon Grote mentions that, amid the turmoils of public life, he never relinquished his favorite studies. He told the reviewer that he read through the greater part of Plato in a committee-room of the House of Commons, while waiting for his less punctual colleagues. The copy which he used was the Tauchnitz edition; and, noticing frequently that Philip Pusey, who was as punctual as himself in attendance at the committee, filled up the time in reading a work of a similar form he found, upon inquiry, that they were both studying Plato! How many bankers and country gentlemen can be found thus occupied in the present House of Commons?

The relatives of

SIR S. BAKER

have heard nothing from him, though they have no doubt of his safety. The sensational telegram from Khartoum, dispatched by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is regarded by geographers with "caution." After the positive announcement of the "Fall of Khiva," just six weeks before that event took place, there is naturally a certain amount of distrust. Sir Baker's book—and he engaged before leaving to write one—will meet with an eager welcome. He is understood to be in prosperous circumstances for a traveler, seeing that the Khedive was to pay him £10,000 a year for three years. Something like encouragement in that!

Mr. Proctor's letter in Saturday's *Times* shows that English astronomers are not unanimous as to the situations that promise to be most convenient for the observation of

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS

in 1874. Much satisfaction is expressed on learning that M. Flourien, an experienced naval officer and competent observer, will be sent to the Marquesas by the French Government. On the other side of the Atlantic, the Americans have promised to secure photographs of the transit wherever the sun is 10 degrees above the horizon through the entire duration of the phenomenon, and wherever the effect of parallactic displacement is most pronounced. It is assumed that America will have leading stations at Wladivostok, near Yokohama, and Pekin, and in some other parts of China, Japan, or the adjacent isles, and also in one of the Sandwich Islands. The Germans will occupy three principal stations and eight subordinate ones; while Russia will fill no less than twenty-seven stations, scattered through Eastern Siberia, and stretching between the Caspian Sea and the mouth of the Amoor, at all of which first and last contacts will be observed. In addition to the preparations made in England at the cost of the State, Lord Lindsay intends to visit the mountains at the time of the transit, with a good equipment of instruments, and to provide with his own hands and staff more than one form of observation. With regard to the alliance of photography in the transit-observations, Dr. Warren de la Rue, here, and Prof. Bond, in the United States, hold that the measurement of the photographic images of the transit will, in all probability, give a result of three-fold higher value than any direct eye and hand observation that could be secured.

Queen Victoria—Her Private Fortune and Her Personal Politics.

London (July 22) Correspondence of the New York World.

Upon the subject of their private fortunes the sovereigns of England, from Henry VIII. to Victoria, have always preserved a curious reticence and secrecy. Not long ago a gentleman went to Doctors Commons, and, after tendering the usual fee, demanded permission to examine the wills of all the Kings and Queens from Henry VIII. down. He was told that not one of these wills was on file there, and that they were in the custody of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The gentleman crossed the river to Lambeth, found the Archbishop, and made his request to him. But the Archbishop replied that he was not in possession of any of the wills, and had not the slightest idea where they were. After the death of George I., when George II. first received his ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury produced the will of the deceased monarch, but George II. instantly took the parchment, and put it in his pocket, and nothing more was ever heard of it. The wills of all subjects must be proved and recorded at Doctors Commons; but the will of an English sovereign is always kept a secret, and whether its provisions are executed or not seems to depend wholly on the pleasure of his successor. Now Prince Albert was not a sovereign, but his will has been kept a secret to this day, and no one knows what it contained. The rumor is that the Prince left everything to the Queen, and that he also laid injunctions upon her not to convert any of the property into money for the purpose of giving the money to the Prince of Wales. That young gentleman, it may be remembered, was in disgrace with his papa at the time of the latter's death—indeed, the death itself was the consequence of a cold caught on a sudden journey to Oxford, whither Prince Albert had been summoned in haste to get his son out of a disgraceful and dangerous scrape in which he was involved. No one, at the present day, knows exactly what are "the private estates" of the Queen. The estate of Balmoral, and the Osborne estate, are known, and their value can be estimated; but there are in addition the "Kensington estates," of which no one but the Queen and her private agents know anything. When the plan for the construction of the South Kensington Museum was first devised, there were miles of unoccupied land lying around the spot chosen for the great collection of buildings now known as the Exhibition, the Museum, and Albert Hall; and there were other miles of streets only partly built, and having for the most part cheap and poor houses upon thm. A little "ring" was formed—Prince Albert, Mr. Dilke (afterwards Sir C. W. Dilke), and two or three others composed it—and by this ring the greater part of this property was quietly bought up before the plan for the Museum, etc., was made public. This was more than twenty years ago. The whole of that region is now densely covered with fine houses, and what cost only a few hundred thousands is now worth many millions. Prince Albert's share of this is now the property of the Queen, and these "Kensington estates" are in themselves a very large fortune. Altogether, in money and landed property, to say nothing of the jewels, Her Majesty is supposed to possess something like £6,000,000 sterling, while no one really knows how much she has; and the amount may be £16,000,000, or even £60,000,000 for aught any one can show to the contrary.

Now, it happens that there is a law called the "Crown Private Estates act,"—a law so fearfully and wonderfully made that no two lawyers can be found to agree as to what it really means. One of its provisions, it appears, forbids the Crown bequeathing to the heir-apparent any of the private estates of land, although these estates may all be sold and the money received for them may be given him; and another provision prohibits the Crown from disposing of any of these estates "privately," although the lawyers are at variance with each other as to what "privately" may mean. Be all this as it may, it seems that the Queen wishes to do something with some of her private estates, and that the law is supposed to stand in the way of the doing of this thing. Her Majesty probably wishes to give something to the Duke of Edinburgh upon his approaching marriage, or perhaps she has some other design. At all events she has consulted her private lawyers, and they have recommended an alteration of the law. Mr. Gladstone is willing—a bill for the alteration of the Crown Private Estates act has been prepared, and it came up for its second reading in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. The so-called "Republican" members of the House had not viewed this proposal with approbation, and a debate occurred in which some curious things were said.

Mr. Gladstone explained that the bill would enable the sovereign to bequeath any property she might possess to the Prince of Wales. Lawyers differed in opinion as to whether she did not now have this right; but the weight of opinion was against it. In the reign of George III. Parliament had made a distinction between the estates held by the Crown as the Crown, and those held by the sovereign as a private person; the former could not be alienated, the latter might be sold or given away at pleasure. But it also appeared that the sovereign might buy private estates out of money given him by the state for his privy purse. (It is suspected that the Queen has used the money voted to her in order to act like a Queen to buy property.) There might be a good reason for forbidding the Queen to give any property to the Prince of Wales—for it might be well to have the future King not too rich—but at present, while she could not convey a real estate to the Prince, she could sell it, give him the money, and tell him to buy a real estate with it. All this was "a miserable shred of a system which either ought not to exist at all or to exist in full force." It had been urged, said Mr. Gladstone, that it was not constitutional that a great mass of property should be permitted to accumulate in the hands of the sovereign; that the sovereign should depend on Parliament, and that the possession of great property would have a tendency to disturb the relations which existed between the sovereign and Parliament. What he would say in answer was this, that there was not the smallest likelihood that the House would ever undergo the slightest trouble from the accumulation of private wealth in the hands of the sovereign. They might have a great deal of apprehension in the opposite direction, because it was only during the present reign that they had seen economy in the management of the civil list. It was for the interest of the country that there should be economy in the management of the civil list, and if there should be such savings as would enable the sovereign to purchase estates here or there from the fruits of such economy, this was a state of things which should be most welcome. The enormous accumulations which rose like a spectre in the ideas of some persons he did not think could ever take place so as to disturb the relations between the sovereign and Parliament. Centuries must elapse before any such accumulations could become dangerous or inconvenient. Suppose it was shown that the sovereign was in possession of private wealth to the extent that some of our Dukes, Marquises, Earls, oreven Commoners had, there would be no impropriety, if they thought that the aggregate income of the sovereign would be too large, in making that sentiment felt in the adjustment of the civil list. He repeated that the opinion of the Government was that there would be no likelihood whatever of any danger or inconvenience in connection with the private property of the sovereign, and the history of the present reign strongly supported that opinion. It began as long back as 1837, and during the thirty-six years that had since passed good management of the details of expenditure had prevailed to a degree that was unexampled, and yet it was known perfectly well that the results attained were very moderate indeed, and that the estates acquired were such as would not give the slightest territorial consequence, and were not so large as were held by gentlemen in a secondary position or by some of our manufacturers, mine-owners, or by merchants, in hundreds, and even thousands of cases. If that were the result of long-continued unbroken providence and thrift, let them dismiss from their minds such a bugbear as that of the large accumulation which it was thought would be likely to arise in the hands of the sovereign.

To all this it was urged, first, that Parliament should not be kept in the dark, and that it was kept in the dark as long as the provisions of Crown testaments were kept secret; secondly, that if the Queen had bought large estates out of the savings she had made in the allowance given her to keep up the dignity of the crown, she had done wrong; thirdly, that where there was concealment there was always suspicion of something wrong; fourthly, that if this bill passed the successor to the throne might be placed in a position quite independent of Parliament as regards money; fifthly, that "the Crown" often meant the Cabinet, and that it would be dangerous to give them command of large independent revenues; and, sixthly, that if there were large independent private estates belonging to the Crown, the Crown ought to give its children marriage portions out of these estates instead of coming to Parliament for these allowances. This was a very hard hit, and it produced a sensation; but the Government had made "a whip," and the bill passed its second reading by a majority of 167 to 35.

Strangely enough, while the Commons were thus discussing the money matters of the Queen, the Lords were talking about her personal politics. This happened in this wise: The other night, at a public dinner at Nottingham, at which several members of the Government were present, the Duke of St. Albans,—he who has the blood of King Charles II. and Nell Gwynne in his veins, and wears the royal arms of three kingdoms on his shield, "debruised by a baton sinister,"—made a speech, in which he said, in effect, that the Queen was personally a zealous "Liberal;" that she desired, always, the success of the Liberal party and the defeat of the Tories; and that while she liked to have Liberal statesmen around her, such statesmen as Gladstone, and Lowe, and Ayrton, for example, she disliked all the Tories, and would mourn greatly if she was compelled to associate with Tory statesmen. Now, if the Queen does feel in this way she is very "unconstitutional," for, at the present day, at least, the sovereign of Great Britain can "constitutionally" have no politics, and must be the only person in the kingdom not at liberty to feel and express a preference for any political party. So the great Tory leader in the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond, asked the Duke of St. Albans whether he had really said these terrible things about the Queen? The young Duke replied that he certainly had said these things, and that before he said them he had been careful to be certain they were true. He knew he would be called to account for them and prepared himself accordingly. He remembered, he said, the sagacity of an American who was called as a witness in a case of assault and battery, and who, on being asked how far the defendant was off when he advanced to strike the first blow, replied, "Four feet eleven inches and a half." He was then asked what made him so exact, and his reply was, "Supposing some fool might ask me the question, I went and measured the distance." This was a very palpable hit, and their lordships laughed, but the other Duke jumped to his feet in a towering rage. "The application of your story is only too plain," he exclaimed; "you thought you would be questioned by a fool and so you prepared yourself; but I leave it to our Peers to say if I am a fool!" The Duke of St. Albans made no apology, but went on to say that the Queen had been taught to love Liberalism by Lord Melbourne and had never swerved from her first love. Some other remarks were made by other members—all upon the "great fool" question—Earl Cowper saying that the Marquis of Salisbury the other night had said that 2½ per cent of the clergy were fools, and that this was not as large a percentage of fools as might be found in both Houses of Parliament. But the plucky St. Albans had the best of the fight, and nothing was brought forward to show that he had misrepresented the Queen. So we must set it down, I suppose, that the Queen is in love with Liberalism. The next thing, I presume, will be that we shall hear of Mr. Bradlaugh claiming her as a Republican. The Republican cause in England already owes much to certain members of the Royal family; and if the Queen now ranges herself on that side, Mr. Odger's threat that the Prince of Wales shall never be King may be fulfilled.

PICCADILLY.

THE PEOPLE'S REFORM PARTY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a life-long Republican, it affords me great satisfaction to learn of the movements in various parts of the country, looking toward the formation of a new political party, opposed to the present reign of corruption and rascality.

The necessity for a union of all honest men, without regard to previous party affiliations, to oppose and overthrow the existing corrupt and imbecile dynasty, is daily becoming more obvious.

When we read, day after day, of some new rascality that has been perpetrated against the interests of the people; when we read, day after day, of some fresh disgrace brought upon the Nation; when we read, day after day, of worthless rascals, whom the people have spurned, sent on foreign missions or given lucrative public positions at home,—is it not about time for all right-minded men, who love our country and its institutions, to look about them for some means to check this growing evil?

It is one of the misfortunes of the American people that, when once they have become wedded to a political party, they can see no wrong in anything done by their partisans. No matter how flagrant the crime; no matter how conclusive the evidence of the guilt of the criminal,—the party-man shuts his eyes, turns a deaf ear, and says, "It's only an opposition lie;" and thus he remains satisfied with himself and his immaculate party.

For the past seventeen years we have had two leading political parties. One of these parties has not led much during the past thirteen years, except to defeat and disaster; and its maintenance for several years past has only served as a stumbling-block to honest men and a stepping-stone for rascals to get office. For all useful purposes, the Democratic party has been dead these ten years; and, the sooner it is buried and put out of sight, the better it will be for the country, North, South, East, and West.

The principles and issues which gave birth and life to the Republican party, seventeen years ago, have all either been accomplished or become obsolete, and not a single original purpose of the Republican party remains to-day, except the one great purpose of professional politicians: obtaining public office and public plunder. This, unfortunately for the country, they have, and are striving for its continuance. It remains to be seen whether the American people will allow themselves to be further hood-winked by Republican demagogues and "loyal" thieves.

The Republican party started out as the party of Liberality, Freedom, and Reform; it will end the most illiberal, oppressive, and corrupt party in the history of the nation. No other party has been guilty of such gigantic frauds, such barefaced thieving, and such wholesale corruption, as this self-same Republican party. I actually believe that, if it were possible, we would soon hear of some contract for our country, the same as that recently entered into between the Shah of Persia and Reuter.

I think it high time for the honest, intelligent, and well-meaning men to array themselves on the side of Justice, Honesty, and True Patriotism, against the horde of thieves, knaves, and idiots on the side of Robbery, Corruption, and Hypocrisy.

In this hour of peril, there is room for only two parties: Honest Men vs. Thieves. We have the party of Thieves; now let us have the party of Honest Men, and the next National campaign will tell who is in the majority. Reform is needed; Reform can only come from the people; therefore I shall hail with joy the advent of the "People's Reform party."

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1873. N. H. H.

A HIGHLY-FLAVORED LOCALITY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Are you familiar with the coast between Park Row and Fourteenth street? I am persuaded that you are. Did you ever, in passing that highly-flavored locality, on the Illinois Central, uncork the fine sensibilities of the nose, and attempt to measure the utter villainy of the odors residing there? I judge not, or we should have had the disgusting nuisance written up editorially in THE TRIBUNE. Why, sir, the Twenty-second-street-sewer discharge, of which you so justly complain, affords a mild and balmy restorative to the outraged senses in passing from this Plutonic shore. "Ogden Slip," "Healy Slough," and "North Branch," long famous and infamous for their corrupt smells, become sweet and salubrious by comparison with the superlative stench of "Hell Bay!" Is there no abatement of this diabolic perfume? None, I suppose, except by the action or permission of the Health Board. But, then, it takes a deal of pressure to secure such action. Won't you, Mr. Editor, on some fair day, inveigle the Chief Health-Officer of the city out a-fishing. Go early. Lead your victim directly to the infernal shore aforesaid. Attach him to your person by a pair of "bracelets," that he may not bolt you, and then fish him the entire day in those perfumed waters. If he inclines to "flag," administer a draft of those healing waters "suspended" in a little sulphuric whisky with which you will go provided. Discharge your "Chief" seasonably for him to attend the "Evening Board," and the morning TRIBUNE shall refresh us with a right virtuous official report from that terrific coast. Yours,

HYDE PARK. REX.

ANOTHER CARD FROM SHEPPARD HOMANS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have but a word to say in regard to the communication purporting to be a reply to my card published in your columns. I call attention to the fact that it is anonymous, while at the same time so contrived as to deceive the public into the impression that it is signed by the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. It is dated as from the office of that Company, and is so arranged as to bring in the names of the Trustees at the usual place for signature. Having exposed the deceit in this respect, I do not consider that the article, without signature, requires any further notice at my hands, as it does not undertake to specifically answer my statement of facts made by me, but only reiterates Mr. Winston's stereotyped certificates of character procured from indulgent friends.

SHEPPARD HOMANS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1873. 251 Broadway.

THE SALARY-STEAL.

A Record of Back-Pay Grabbing.

How Each Senator and Representative Stands With Respect to the Swindle.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 5.

The history of the Back-Pay fraud is still somewhat obscure, a great many of the Congressmen implicated in it having taken particular pains to conceal their action. The following statement, however, shows, as far as possible, what each man has done with the money. It should be observed that a Congressman who merely neglects or refuses to draw his share of the appropriation can reconsider his determination at any time. The money remains at his credit in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms until he draws it. Those only can be said to have restored the money to the United States who have actually turned it into the Treasury. In the following table the names of the Liberal Republicans are printed in SMALL CAPITALS, Administration Republicans in Roman, and Democrats in *italics*. Those preceded by an asterisk had not been re-elected to Congress.

SENATE.

Alcorn, J. S., Miss., drew and defended his action.
Ames, Adelbert, Miss., drew it.
Anthony, H. B., R. I., returned it.
Bayard, Thos., Del., returned it.
Blair, F. P. jr., Mo., drew it.
Boreman, A. I., W. Va., drew it.
Brownlow, Wm. G., Tenn., drew it.
Buckingham, W. A., Conn., returned it.
Caldwell, Alex., Kan., drew it.
Cameron, Simon, Penn., drew it.
Carpenter, M. H., Wis., drew it and defended his action.
Casserly, E., Cal., returned it.
Chandler, Z., Mich., returned it.
Clayton, P., Ark., drew it.
*Cole, Cornelius, Cal., drew it.
Conkling, R., N. Y., drew it.
Cooper, H., Tenn., drew it.
*Corbett, H. W., Oregon, gave it to the Washington Monument Fund.
Gragin, A. H., N. H., drew it.
Davis, H. G., W. Va., drew it.
Edmunds, Geo. F., Vt., drew it.
FENTON, R. E., N. Y., returned it.
Ferry, O. S., Conn., drew it.
Ferry, Thos. W., Mich., returned it.
Flanagan, J. W., Texas, drew it.
Frelinghuysen, F. T., N. J., returned it.
Gilbert, Abijah, Fla., drew it.
Goldthwaite, Geo., Ala., drew it.
HAMILTON, M. C., Texas, drew it.
Hamilton, Wm. T., Md., drew it.
Hamlin, Hannibal, Me., returned it.
*Harlan, James, Iowa, drew it.
*Hill, Joshua, Ga., drew it.
Hitchcock, P. W., Neb., drew it.
Howe, T. O., Wis., drew it.
Johnston, J. W., Va., drew it.
Kelly, J. K., Oregon, drew it.
Lewis, J. F., Va., drew it.
Logan, J. A., Ill., drew it.
*Machem, W. B., Ky., drew it.
Morrill, J. S., Vt., placed it in the Vermont State Treasurer's hands, to be applied toward the reduction of the State debt.
Morrill, L. M., Me., drew it.
Morton, O. P., Ind., drew it.
Norwood, T. M., Ga., drew it.
*Nye, J. W., Nev., drew it.
*Osborn, T. W., Ga., drew it.
*Patterson, J. W., N. H., drew it.
*Pomeroy, S. C., Kan., drew it.
*Pool, J., N. C., drew it.
Pratt, D. D., Ind., returned it.
Ramsey, Alex., Minn., drew it.
Ransom, M. W., N. C., drew it.
*RICE, B. F., Ark., drew it.
Robertson, T. J., S. C., drew it.
Saulsbury, Eli, Del., drew it.
*Sawyer, F. A., S. C., drew it.
SCHURZ, CARL, Mo., returned it.
Scott, John, Penn., returned it.
Sherman, John, Ohio, returned it.
Spencer, Geo. E., Ala., drew it.
Sprague, Wm., R. I., drew it.
Stevenson, J. W., Ky., drew it.
Stewart, W. M., Nev., drew it.
Stockton, J. P., N. J., drew it.
SUMNER, CHAS., Mass., returned it.
Thurman, A. G., Ohio, returned it.
TIPTON, T. W., Neb., drew it.
*TRUMBULL, L., Ill., drew it.
*Vickers, Geo., Md., drew it.
West, J. R., La., drew it.
*Wilson, Henry, Mass., returned it.
Windom, Wm., Minn., drew it.
Wright, Geo. G., Iowa, drew it.

HOUSE.

*Acker, E. L., Penn., drew it.
Adams, Geo. M., Ky., drew it.
*Ambler, J. A., Ohio, drew it.
*Ames, Oakes, Mass., drew it.
Archer, S., Md., drew it.
Arthur, W. E., Ky., drew it.
Averill, J. T., Minn., drew it and published a defense of his action.
*Banks, N. P., Mass., drew it.
Barber, J. A., Wis., returned it.
*Barnum, W. H., Conn., drew it.
Barry, H. W., Miss., drew it
*Beatty, J., Ohio, drew it.
*Beck, E. W., Ga., drew it.
Beck, J. B., Ky., drew it.
*Bell, S. N., N. H., drew it.
*Bigby, J. S., Ga., drew it.
*Biggs, B. T., Del., drew it.
*Bingham, J. A., Ohio, drew it.
*Bird, J. T., N. J., drew it.
*BLAIR, A., Mich., drew it.
*Blair, J. G., Mo., drew it and defended his action.
*Boarman, Aleck, W. Va., drew it.
*Boles, Thomas, Ark., drew it.
*Braxton, E. M., Va., drew it.
Bright, J. M., Tenn., distributed it among the counties composing his district.
Brooks, James, N. Y., drew it.
*Buckley, C. W., drew it.
Buffington, J., Mass., drew it.
*Bunnell, F. C., Pa., drew it.
Burchard, H. C., Ill., drew it.
*Burdett, S. S., Mo., drew it.
Butler, B. F., Mass., drew it and defended his action.
*Butler, R. R., Tenn., drew it.
*Caldwell, R. P., Tenn., drew it.
*Campbell, L. D., Ohio, drew it.
*Carroll, J. M., N. Y., drew it.
Clarke, F., N. Y., drew it.
Cobb, C. L., N. C., drew it.
Coburn, J., Ind., returned it.
*Coghlan, J. M., Cal., drew it.
Comingo, A., Mo., drew it.
Conger, O. D., Mich., drew it.
*Conner, J. C., Texas, drew it.
Cotton, A. R., Iowa, returned it.
*Cox, S. S., New York, returned it.
*Crebs, J. M., Ill., returned it.
*Creely, J. V., Penn., drew it.
*Critcher, J., Va., drew it.
Crocker, A., Mass., drew it.
Crossland, E., Ky., drew it.
Darrall, C. B., La., drew it.
Davis, J. J., W. Va., drew it.
Dawes, H. L., Mass., drew it.
*Dickey, O. J., Penn., drew it.
*DODDS, O. J., Ohio, drew it.
Donnan, W. G., Iowa, drew it.
*Dox, P. M., Ala., drew it.
*Du Bose, D. M., Ga., drew it.
Duell, R. H., N. Y., drew it.
*Duke, R. T. W., Va., drew it.
Dunnell, M. H., Minn., drew it.
Eames, B. T., R. I., drew it.
Eldridge, C. A., Wis., drew it.
Elliott, R. B., S. C., drew it.
*Ely, Smith, Jr., N. Y., drew it.
*Esty, C. C., Mass., drew it.
*FARNSWORTH, J. F., Ill., placed it in the Kane County National Bank, to be deposited with the County Treasurers of his District pro rata.
Farwell, C. B., Ill., returned it.
*Finkelnburg, G. A., Mo., returned it.
*Forker, S. C., N. J., drew it.
Foster, C., Ohio, published a letter stating that he meant to give the money to the school fund of his district, but since his action has been severely criticised he should turn it in the Treasury, having "no pride of opinion about."
*Foster, H. D., Penn., drew it.
Foster, W. D., Mich., returned it.
Frye, Wm. P., Me., returned it.
Garfield, J. A., Ohio, returned it.
*Garrett, A. E., Tenn., drew it.
Getz, J. L., Penn., drew it.
*Giddings, D. C., Tex., drew it.
*Golladay, E. I., Tenn., drew it.
*GOODRICH, M., N. Y., drew it.
*Griffith, S., Penn., drew it.
*Haldeman, R. J., Penn., drew it.
Hale, Eugene, Me., returned it.
*Halsey, Geo. A., N. J., returned it.
*Hambleton, S., Md., drew it. Made a speech at Austin (Texas) defending the bill, and declared that he "would be d—d if he would represent the people of his district unless they paid him enough to live handsomely.
Hancock, J., Texas, drew it.
*Handley, W. A., Ala., drew it.
*Hanks, J. M., Ark., drew it.
Harmer, A. C., Penn., drew it.
*Harper, J. C., N. C., drew it.
*Harris, G. E., Miss., drew it.
*Harris, J. T., Va., drew it.
Havens, H. E., Mo., drew it, and defended his action.
*Hawley, J. B., Ill., returned it.
Hawley, J. R., Conn., returned it.
*Hay, John B., Ill., drew it.
Hays, Charles, Ala., drew it.
Hazelton, G. W., Wis., returned it.
Hazelton, J. W., N. J., drew it.
Hereford, Frank, W. Va., drew it.
Herndon, T. S., Texas, drew it and defended his conduct.
*Hibbard, E. A., N. H., denounced the measure on the stump, but drew the money after learning of his defeat at the Congressional election in April.
*Hill, John N. J., returned it.
Hoar, G. F. Mass., presented it to the Worcester (Mass.) Free Academy.
Holman, W. S., Ind., returned it.
Hooper, S. Mass., drew it.
Houghton, S. O., Cal., drew it.
Kelley, W. D., Penn., drew it.
*Kellogg, S. W., Conn., drew it.
Kendall, C. N., Nev., drew it.
*Kerr, M. C., Ind., returned it.
*Ketcham, J. H., N. Y., drew it.
Killinger, J. W., Penn., drew it.
*King, Andrew, Mo., drew it.
*Kinsella, T., N. Y., drew it.
Lamison, C. N., Ohio, drew it. Was twice requested by his constituents to resign, but refused. The second time, in the Democratic Convention of the Second Subdivision of the Third Judicial District of Ohio, his answer to their request was, "Resign be d—d; I'll see you in h—l first."
Lamport, W. H., N. Y., drew it.
Lansing, W. E., N. Y., drew it.
Leach, J. M., N. C., drew it.
*Lewis, J. H., Ky., drew it.
Lowe, D. P., Kan., drew it.
*Lynch, J. P., Me., drew it.
*Manson, M. D., Ind., drew it.
Marshall, S. S., Ill., drew it.
Maynard, H., Tenn., drew it.
*McClelland, W., Penn., drew it.
*McCormick, J. R., Mo., drew it, and presented the money to Arcadia College. The St. Louis *Democrat* says that by the donation this ex-Congressman collected a bad debt which the institution owed him.
McCrary, G. W., Iowa, returned it.
McGrew, J. C., W. Va., drew it.
McHenry, H. D., drew it.
*McIntyre, A. T., Ga., drew it.
McJunkin, E., Penn., drew it.
McKee, G. C., Miss., drew it.
McKinney, J. F., O., drew it.
*McNeely, T. W., Ill., drew it.
Merriam, C. L., N. Y., returned it.
*Merrick, W. M., Md., drew it.
*Meyers, B. F., Penn., drew it.
Mitchell, Alex., Wis., returned it.
Monroe, J., O., returned it.
*Moore, J. H., Ill., drew it.
Morey, F., La., drew it.
*Morgan, Geo. W., O., drew it.
*Morphis, J. L., Miss., drew it.
Myers, L., Penn., drew it.
Negley, J. S., Penn., drew it.
Niblack, W. E., Ind., drew it.
*Niblack, S. L., Fla., drew it.
Orr, Jackson, Iowa, drew it.
Packard, Jasper, Ind., drew it; was requested by a County Convention to resign, but refused.
*Packer, J. B., Penn., drew it.
*Palmer, F. W., Iowa, drew it.
*Parker, H. W., N. H., denounced the measure on the stump, and drew the money soon after his defeat at the Congressional election in April.
Parker, I. C., Mo., drew it.
*Peck, E. D., Ohio, drew it.
Pendleton, J. M., R. I., drew it.
*Perce, L. W. Miss., drew it.
Perry, Eli, N. Y., returned it.
*Peters, J. A., Me., returned it.
Platt, J. H., Jr., Va., drew it.
Poland, L. P., Vt., drew it.
*Porter, C. H., Va., drew it.
Potter, C. N., N. Y., returned it.
*Price, W. P., Ga., drew it and gave the money to the North Carolina Agricultural College.
*Prindle, E. H., N. Y., drew it.
Rainey, J. H., S. C., drew it.
Randall, S. J., Penn., drew it.
Read, W. B., Ky., drew it.
*Rice, E. Y., Ill., drew it.
*Rice, J. M., Ky., drew it.
*Ritchie, J., Md., drew it.
Roberts, E. H., N. Y., drew it.
Roberts, W. R., N. Y., returned it.
Robinson, J. C., Ill., drew it.
*Rodgers, J., N. Y., drew it.
*Rodgers, S. H., N. C., drew it.
*Roosevelt, R. B., N. Y., offered it to the New York Board of Education, to be used in the presentation of prizes, but the Board refused it.
Rusk, J. M., Wis., returned it.
Sargent, A. A., Cal., drew it.
Sawyer, P., Wis., returned it.
Scofield, G. W., Penn., drew it.
*Seeley, J. E., N. Y., drew it.
Sessions, W. L., N. Y., returned it.
*Shanks, J. P. C., Ind., drew it.
Sheldon, L. A., La., drew it.
*Shellabarger, S., Ohio, drew it and defended his action.
*Sherwood, H., Penn., drew it.
*Shober, F. E., N. C., drew it.
Shoemaker, L. D., Penn., drew it.
*Slater, J. H., Oregon, drew it and defended his action.
*Slocum, H. W., N. Y., drew it.
Sloss, J. H., Ala., drew it.
Smith, H. B., N. Y., drew it.
Smith, J. A., Ohio, drew it.
*Smith, W. C., Vt., drew it.
*Snapp, H., Ill., drew it.
Snyder, O. P., Ark., drew it.
Speer, R. M., Penn., drew it.
Sprague, W. P., Ohio, drew it.
*Starkweather, H. H., Conn., returned it.
*Stevens, B. N., Ill., drew it.
*Stevenson, J. E., Ohio, drew it
Storm, J. B., Penn., drew it.
*Stoughton, W. L., Mich., drew it.
Stowell, W. H. H., Va., drew it.
St. John, C., N. Y., drew it.
Sutherland, J. G., Mich., drew it.
Swann, T., Md., drew it.
Sypher, J. H., La., drew it.
*Taffe, John, Neb., drew it.
*Terry, William, Va., drew it.
Thomas, C. R., N. C., drew it.
Townsend, D., N. Y., drew it.
Townsend, W., Penn., returned it.
*Turner, B. S., Ala., drew it.
*Tuthill, J. H., N. Y., drew it.
*Twichell, G., Mass., drew it.
*Tyner, J. N., Ind., drew it.
*Upson, W. H., Ohio, returned it.
*Van Trump, P., Ohio, drew it.
*Vaughan, W. W., Tenn., drew it.
*Voorhees, D. W., Ind., drew it.
Waddell, A. M., N. C., drew it.
*Wakeman, Seth, N. Y., drew it.
*Walden, M. M., Iowa, drew it and gave the money to the school funds of his district; the Supervisors of Tama and Marion Counties refused their shares.
Waldron, H., Mich., returned it.
Wallace, Alex. S., S. C., drew it.
*Warren, J. M., N. Y., drew it.
*Wells, Erastus, Mo., drew it and gave the money to certain charitable institutions in St. Louis.
*Wheeler, W. A., N. Y., returned it.
Whiteley, R. H., Ga., drew it.
Whitthorne, W. C., Tenn., drew it and gave the money to the Southern Methodist University, Nashville, as a fund for the education of pupils from his district.
Willard, C. W., Vt., returned it.
Williams, Wm., Ind., drew it.
Williams, Wm., N. Y., drew it.
Wilson, J. M., Ind., drew it.
*Wilson, J. T., O., drew it.
*Winchester, B., Ky., drew it.
Wood, F., N. Y., drew it.
Young, P. M. B., Ga., drew it.

Under the New Dispensation.

From Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

We, the undersigned, J. Chretien and Lessie Godell Steinmetz, do hereby declare that we do not recognize any civil, religious, or other restrictions as having rightful power to fetter or in any way to control our bodies, minds, or souls in so-called marriage; and we protest against all laws that assume to ignore, defy, or militate against the divine law of nature implanted in the soul of every human being, to assent to which laws, we believe, it is willingly to submit to a slavery that is fatal to happiness.

Therefore, since there is no legal method of dissolving our present marriage except upon a plea of adultery, which we do not recognize as a cause for separation, or as a crime, and to which we do not desire to appeal for relief, we go before the higher court of common sense and individual sovereignty, and declare that the man-made marriage to which we are now subject is abrogated from this day hence, and is null and void.

In consideration of the sum of $1 each to the other paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by each, we mutually, severally, and freely of our own consent, resign, each to the other, all supposed rights conferred by or acquired over each other by this marriage, and we declare ourselves as free therefrom as if we had never been married.

And we further declare that we do this, not merely to regain our own lost rights and secure our own happiness, but also that our example may be the means and the incentive of thousands of others languishing in unhallowed bonds and desiring to regain their birthrights; and because we earnestly and sincerely believe that humanity is equal to its right to freedom, in the dispositions of its loves, as in every other already conceded natural sense and capacity; and that it requires no other guide in love than love's own heavenly inspirations and aspirations.

Oh, woman! Oh, man!! Why will ye linger in darkness and in bondage, and consequently in misery, when happiness and the light lie so near in advance! Let our example invite you onward to new and brighter hopes and aspirations, and to the divine realizations only possible when freedom for love shall reign triumphant in your hearts.

In testimony of which we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, this 19th day of July, A. D., 1873, in the City of New York.

LESSIE GOODELL STEINMETZ, [L. S.]
J. C. STEINMETZ. [L. S.]

Vice-President Wilson.

A representative of the Boston *Journal* sought a personal interview with the Vice-President of the United States, Thursday afternoon:

Upon arriving at the residence of Mr. Wilson at Natick, it was ascertained that he had gone out to ride and to call upon a friend in Farmingham. He returned home in the early part of the evening, alighted from the carriage without assistance or the aid of a cane, and immediately proceeded to his chamber and laid down. He conversed freely regarding his health, which has been seriously impaired by a shock of paralysis. This he considers was induced by his severe and protracted labors of the last campaign. He was engaged in the preparation of the second volume of his great work, nearly all the manuscript of which was in the hands of the printer, when he was attacked with a suspension of muscular action in the right side of his face. He immediately consulted Dr. Edward H. Clarke, of this city, who enjoined a cessation of all mental labor, and forbade Mr. Wilson to write or read. He has visited his medical adviser once or twice every week since he was attacked, and has been under a course of treatment which has resulted in a slow but sure and steady improvement. This has been proved by the application of a variety of tests to the affected and the healthy parts of the body. Mr. Wilson's appetite is now good, he sleeps well, and both himself and Dr. Clarke are confident that he is recovering. He feels certain of being able to resume his duties in the Senate at the next session, although his neighbors do not speak so hopefully. The report that he was about to submit to a surgical operation which might result fatally, is without the least foundation. On the contrary, he will to-day discontinue the application of ice-packs to his back and the use of the medicine which he has been taking, with the view of ascertaining the permanency of the improvement which has taken place. The muscles of his forehead and face have been nearly restored to their normal condition, although his speech is still slightly affected.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canal and Railway Routes to the Seaboard.

The Ship-Canal System of Canada---Shall the Hudson Be Joined with It?

Montreal (July 30) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The history of the Erie Canal is the key to the wonderful development of the State of New York and of the tier of States westward from Lake Erie to the Mississippi and southward to the Ohio River. The railroad system between the Atlantic seaboard and the valley of the Father of Waters has contributed very much towards the prosperity of the national granary, especially within the last twenty years; but the giant carrier of the wealth of the West to the markets of the world is, after all, the splendid artificial waterway, 300 miles long, from the foot of Lake Erie to tide-water on the Hudson. It is ascertained that the greatest amount of tonnage ever delivered in tidewater in one season was in 1862, when, according to the Auditor's report, there were delivered 2,917,094 tons, of which 1,980,982 tons passed from Buffalo to Albany through the Erie Canal. This is within less than 2,000 tons of the full capacity of our most important channel of commerce. Yet the West is going on doubling its population and increasing its cereal productions to such an extent that, with all the help derived from the nine trunk lines between the lake region and the Eastern ports, the facilities for transportation are found each year to be more inadequate than ever. The warehouses of Chicago and its sister distributing depots are choked with grain one and two years old, and the farmers are driven to desperation through the exorbitant freights imposed by shippers, who cannot forward a tithe of the breadstuffs consigned to them.

From adequate data it is estimated that the surplus tonnage of the Western States, northerly of the Ohio River, which is due to Lake Erie and would come to Lake Erie if it could be carried promptly, is 20,000,000 tons.

Give the Erie Canal, the New York Central Railroad and Erie Railway credit for carrying 6,000,000 tons in the aggregate from Lake Erie to tide water, an amount which they have never yet carried, it leaves 14,000,000 tons to be distributed upon several railroads and rivers running southerly and to Southern American ports.

If the farmers of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan, who are brooding over their pecuniary distress while their barns are bursting with plenty, will note well these figures, they will, perhaps, discover that the extravagant rates of freight, which render it actually more profitable to burn their corn for fuel than to send it to market, are due not so much to railway combinations as to lack of capacity on the part of the canal and railway systems together to do the work assigned them. The Pennsylvania Central and the New York Central Roads will soon double their facilities of transportation by laying a new double track beside their present lines, and further help is promised in the opening of the Portland & Ogdensburgh Railroad. The completion of the New York Midland and the Chesapeake & Ohio Roads will, of course, afford still greater relief; but if the capacity for moving the crops eastward were to be doubled or trebled to-morrow, while there might be a healthy decline in freights, the superabundant fertility of the West would still clog the avenues of transportation. No matter how ample the means of shipment, the resources of our great garden country will annually furnish inexhaustible supplies. On the other hand, the wide world stands ready at all times to consume whatever surplus may accumulate in the port of New York or at other points in communication with European markets. It is admitted that, under no circumstances—except in case of pestilence or famine—can the multiplication of routes for shipment exhaust the West or overstock the East. The preferable line of transportation, for economical reasons, is demonstrated to be that where the carriage is by water all the way from the Western storehouse to the ocean port. Hence the constantly-increasing pressure upon the capabilities of the only direct water route from the great lakes to the Hudson. Thus, it appears, that the amount of cereal products received for consumption and export at New York, at least, is controlled chiefly by the volume of traffic that can be forced through the Erie Canal, utterly irrespective of the exigencies of the supply or demand. The Erie tube, through which millions draw their sustenance, is like the narrow neck of an hour glass, through which there can pass so many grains of sand per minute, no matter whether the reservoir is full or nearly exhausted.

The circumstances of the case, which has become so burdensome for the producers, seem to be comprehended at the South, where efforts are making to create a new outlet for the surplus growth of uniting the navigable waters of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers with the Atlantic Ocean—a project of the highest importance to the nation at large. By the proposed Tennessee route distances between the seaboard and several central cities would be greatly reduced, compared with the lake and Erie Canal route, to New York; but no saving of time would be effected for the canal passages would be correspondingly longer.

THE CANADIAN SCHEME.

Whether to the exasperated feelings of the Western farmers, now banding together in Granges, is due the present renewed interest which Canadians are taking in the improvement and extension of their already splendid facilities for inland navigation, or whether the preparations are simply part and parcel of a statesmanlike policy to turn to the best account every natural advantage which the country enjoys, is not quite clear to an outsider. They are at work, however, and if in promoting their own ends they happen to further American interests at a most opportune period we should be the last to regret their liberal enterprise.

The main features under favorable consideration or in process of speedy accomplishment in the Dominion are, in this connection:

First—The enlargement of the Welland Canal.

Second—The enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals to a capacity equal to that of the improved Welland.

Third—The connecting of the Ottawa River with Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by canal via the French River.

Fourth—The construction of the Caughnawaga Canal to unite the St. Lawrence, a short distance above Montreal, with Lake Champlain by a short cut of only 29 miles across a level tract of country.

It is intended that the canals of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa be increased to a uniform width of 100 feet, those on the St. Lawrence and the Welland Canals to be deepened to 12 feet draught, and on the Ottawa to have 9 feet, while the projected water link between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain will afford a passage for the largest vessels that can enter the lake port harbors or come through the Welland Canal—viz: steam propellers of 1,000 tons burden. From careful inquiry I am convinced that the Caughnawaga Canal will be speedily pushed to completion by the company chartered for this important work.

THE CHAMPLAIN SHIP-CANAL TO TROY.

It seems to be assumed here by merchants and others interested that the State of New York will lose no further time in turning the present narrow and shallow conduit from the head of Lake Champlain, at Whitehall, to the head of the Hudson navigation, at Troy, into a ship-canal for the accommodation of such lake tonnage as will hereafter be enabled to sail between Chicago, Duluth, and Whitehall. This subject has been agitated for a number of years by some of the most sagacious minds in the State, and has invariably been urged as eminently desirable, entirely practicable, and by no means costly.

The latest earnest advocate of the measure, so important to the continued commercial supremacy of New York State, is Mr. Smith M. Weed, of Clinton County, who demonstrated before the Assembly, toward the close of the last legislative session, the enormous advantages to be secured to ourselves by furnishing the last short link in a navigable inland circuit, for craft of very considerable tonnage, from the mouth of the Mississippi River to New York Bay, the intermediate channels of communication between the Upper Mississippi and Lake Michigan being found in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and in connecting them with Green Bay, and in the Illinois River and canal, which enters Lake Michigan at Chicago.

THE CAUGHNAWAGA SHIP CANAL.

The Caughnawaga Company have the right under their charter to enlarge the remainder of the Chambly Canal from the point at which it is intersected by the Caughnawaga Canal, a distance of five miles from Chambly, and to enlarge the lock at St. Ours, on the Richelieu River. This is an important concession, for it gives access to the Port of Quebec, and enables vessels or steamers of 1,000 tons to sail from thence to Troy, which is 160 miles nearer to Liverpool via Quebec than via New York. By this improvement, steamers and vessels, from all the upper and Western lakes, as well as from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, can reach Burlington, Whitehall, and all other ports on Lake Champlain without breaking bulk. The flour, pork, beef, coal, and all other products of the West can, by means of the railroads now in course of construction, be distributed in the interior, and also be landed at Boston at a less expense, with less depreciation in value in transport, and in a shorter period than by any other route. This has been proved by the Hon. Mr. Young, M. P., of Montreal, in his tables of comparative freights. To the City of New York the construction of this work is of the greatest possible importance. With the Champlain Canal of sixty-six miles to Troy, or seventy-two miles to Albany, enlarged to the same size as the Caughnawaga Canal, vessels from any Western lake port could, without breaking bulk, discharge at the port of New York, and could there load with emigrants and merchandise for the West. From Lake Erie to New York, by the St. Lawrence, on the downward voyage, there would be 123 miles of canal, with 504 feet of lockage, against 363 miles of canal with 698 feet of lockage by the Erie Canal. In the one case, no transhipment of cargo; in the other two transhipments. The time necessary for the voyage, from Lake Erie through the Welland Canal to Troy, would be four days and nineteen hours, against ten days by the Erie Canal.

This immense saving of time counterbalances the greater length of the route sailed via the St. Lawrence, at the same time freights can be greatly reduced by the employment of larger vessels and the doing away with transhipments. When the Ottawa and Lake Huron Canal gets into operation, there will be further saving in distance as well as time for propellers of the second class between Chicago and New York.

THE RESULT.

The notion that the Champlain connection, which needs to be made with these Canadian improvements, would militate against the prosperity of the Erie Canal, is not to be entertained; for it is clear that that route is far from proving adequate to the volume of traffic now offered to it. If New York delays to join hands with her Dominion neighbors in this matter, the result is easily foretold. Chicago will send her grain-laden ships to Montreal direct, where elevators stand ready to unload the cargoes into the steamers for Glasgow and Liverpool, and when once the ball is in motion I fancy that the captains of the lake craft will find no difficulty in procuring freights to the West for the return voyage. The New England demand will be as readily supplied by landing the cargoes on the docks of Burlington, Vt., whence they will find easy rail communication to Boston, or any other point beyond the Green Mountains. Burlington has already superseded Albany as a lumber mart; and it threatens to become a most important port for New England the moment the Canadian canal system shall be perfected. Indeed, this inland town will slip into prominence as a port of entry for European traders, for she will have access to the ocean for a class of tonnage second only to that which reaches Montreal up the St. Lawrence. Possibly Boston capital is at work in developing the ship canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, for nothing could be more plainly in the interest of the Hub.

It behooves the merchants of New York to look into this matter, and when they do so calmly they will, I take it, become convinced that it will be highly beneficial for themselves, as well of their neighbors, if they proceeded to secure the advantages derivable from the uniting of the Hudson and Lake Champlain by a channel adapted to the tonnage that will stand ready at Whitehall to enter it. The $8,000,000, which it is estimated the Champlain Canal improvement will cost, is a trifle to invest for the purpose of increasing traffic and preventing an unaccommodated trade from seeking outlets at new centres.

NEW ENGLAND ISOLATED.

Let the work be done and New England, with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, becomes an island of magnificent proportions, around whose shores the shipping of a hundred ports may ply without obstruction. New York, Montreal, and Quebec would soon discover a substantial increase in the coastwise and inland tonnage of their busy harbors.

It is even possible that seagoing vessels of considerable draught would seek this northern outlet to the ocean, thereby avoiding exposure to the almost perpetual fogs of the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia coasts, which are all the more dangerous for light craft because occurring over the narrow, crowded pathway of the French, English and German steamers plying to and from New York.

The merchants of Montreal, who are foremost in all this business, show no wish to divert trade from its familiar haunts, but there can be no doubt but that they are willing and ready to look after that portion of the tonnage from the West that is denied access to the market further south.

Michigan Facts and Figures.

Detroit (July 28) Correspondence of the New York World.

By advance sheets from the Michigan census report taken in 1873, I am enabled to give you a few facts which will afford Eastern people something of an idea as to the extent and capabilities of our State. There were in Michigan 618,251 males, with an average age of 24.91 years, and 566,031 females at an average age of 23.68; there were 33 centenarians, 435 blind, 543 deaf and dumb, 612 idiotic, 829 insane, 35,246 who could not read, and 53,890 who could not write. We raised 267,682 bushels of spring, and 16,029,090 bushels of winter wheat, 138,936 of rye, 14,374,638 of corn 8,819,167 of oats, 819,586 of barley, 10,231,033 bushels of potatoes, 1,285,538 tons of hay, and 871,539 pounds of hops. We owned 229,247 horses, 251,276 cows, 36,482 working oxen, 285,449 other cattle, 1,984,964 sheep, 404,701 swine. The value of our live stock was $49,727,919, and of slaughtered animals, $11,818,203. We sheared 8,864,896 pounds of wool, churned 24,300,139 pounds of butter, pressed 644,914 pounds of cheese, sold 2,106,069 gallons of milk, and $3,537,278 worth of orchard products, 22,015 gallons of wine, 1,786,641 pounds of maple sugar, 273,263 pounds of honey. We owned 5,088,957 acres of improved land, worth $398,096,746, and cultivated with $13,556,363 worth of implements, and which produced for us $82,171,561 worth of stuff besides our fruit products, which brought us $2,813,158. We had $26,355,746 invested in saw-mills and their surroundings, by which we made 2,121,330,508 feet of lumber, 260,119,900 pieces of lath, and 605,641 thousand of shingles, of a total value of $33,356,986. Our 391 mills ground up 12,268,064 bushels of wheat into 2,324,892 barrels of flour, worth $16,128,762, besides 3,067,607 bushels of other grain. The product of meal and feed was 98,939,090 pounds. Our tanneries turned out $2,557,043 worth of leather, our breweries $1,200,326 worth of beer, our woolen factories wove $1,138,172 worth of fabrics, our salt-works made $1,148,769 worth of savor, our iron furnaces gave us a $2,721,965 litter of pigs, the Houghton stamps yielded $3,474,353 worth of copper, while the copper-smelters gave us $3,069,432 more. Our 2,290 church organizations had only 1,393 edifices, with seating capacity for 447,476 persons, and valued at $8,947,491, to accommodate them. We had 23 higher institutions of learning, with an income of $213,580. Our public schools numbered, 5,419, with 2,856 male and 5,690 female teachers wielding the rods over 118,863 male and 128,107 female pupils, and enjoyed an income of $2,236,388; and there were besides 4,725 ungraded schools, with 6,783 teachers and 171,451 scholars, with an income of $939,167.

Robbery of the Grass Valley (Cal.) Stage---The Safe Blown Open and $7,000 Taken.

Colfax (July 28) Dispatch to the San Francisco Bulletin.

On Sunday night the Telegraph Stage Company's coach was stopped on the Colfax and Grass Valley road, about five miles below Grass Valley, at the top of the grade above Morrison's Station, and robbed. The team was walking near a bend in the road, at the lower end of Shoel's ranch, when, from a gate on the right, four men came out. Those who saw them thought at first they were Indians, but they stepped in front of the horses, and, in a moment, three shot-guns and a revolver were leveled on the stage-driver. The horses stopped of their own accord, and one of the robbers told the driver, Bob Scott, to get down and unhitch the horses. This was done, and the passengers and horses were escorted by two men with shot-guns some thirty steps ahead of the stage. The baggage was carefully removed, and the robbers prepared for work. The robbers were masked and disguised. They had their feet covered with cloths and gunny-sacks. A charge of powder was put into Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safe, which was in the inside of the coach, and in a few minutes the blast went off with a report that was heard two miles. The treasure was taken, and the robbers went through the gate from whence they came, and the stage went on. The coach was completely shattered by the blast. The lock of the safe was torn to pieces, the plate bent nearly double, and the back portion of the top of the coach blown to pieces. The amount taken was $7,578 as near as can be learned. Two men were arrested in Grass Valley on suspicion this morning, and this evening H. Graves and Henry Thompson were arrested by Officer Snow, and it is thought that they are the four that committed the robbery.

—On Thursday evening, as Mr. Ingham, editor of the *Enterprise*, was working in his yard, during the wind and thunder storm, the lightning struck a locust tree growing in the yard and came to the ground within two feet of Mr. Ingham, who was struck insensible, the blood bursting from his head.—*Fort Dodge, (Iowa) Times.*

THE LAW COURTS.

Action Arising from a Runaway Accident—County Court Items—Bankruptcy Matters—The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

Charles Weinberg files his declaration of case against Charles Witte. In it he states that on the 5th day of July last, the defendant being possessed of a certain horse and buggy, carelessly directed the same, so that the horse ran away, and dashed along Milwaukee avenue at full speed, winding up by jumping on a certain railing to a cellar-way and precipitating the complainant down a cellar-way, by means of which he fell into the conventional legal form of sickness, known as "sick, sore, lame and disordered," which it required $200 worth of medical attendance to cure him of. Under these trying circumstances he seeks $7,000 damages.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

Albert E. Sweet was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of the late Thomas Maroney, under an approved bond of $2,000.

John James and Calvin B. Brown were, after a trial by jury, pronounced to be insane.

The application to try the alleged insanity of Truman Fox was, on motion by Dr. Emmons, the county physician, dismissed.

In the case of Annie Soldt v. Henry Lane, a suit of bastardy, after a trial by jury, the defendant was found to be the father of the child.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Peyton R. Chandler an order was entered that the sale of Chicago Rolling-Mill stock, as reported, be set aside, and that the Assignee resell without delay.

In the matter of James D. Robertson, an order was entered referring a petition to Register Hibbard to ascertain the entire costs accrued in the case; also to ascertain the amount of assets in the hands of the Assignee, and to make apportionment of the same.

In the matter of Ferdinand S. Winslow orders were entered authorizing and approving the sale to Mary Ann Stacey the following property of bankrupt, viz.: Block 22, in Jones' Subdivision of part of W. ½ Sec. 29, 38, 14, for the sum of $4,000.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The following cases went by default in Judge Porter's room, yesterday morning, with judgment for plaintiff: Mann v. Bohn, $166.12; Mathewson v. Van Cott, $245.50.

John Oliver filed a præcipe of assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against Freeland B. Gardner, Horatio H. Gardner, and John Spry; damages, $10,000.

The City of Chicago, for the use of the inhabitants of Congressional Township, Range 14 E., for use of schools, file a præcipe of debt in the Circuit Court against James C. Grant and John Price. The suit is brought to recover the amount of $16,000, due on a lease to them of school property.

Friend A. White begins a suit, in the Superior Court, against Julius B. Rowell, on a judgment note of $1,050.98.

Daniel A. Rogers et al., file a præcipe in assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against A. H. Andrews et al; damages, $1,500.

Abraham S. Fisher begins suit, in the Superior Court, against the First Bohemian Brick Manufacturing Company, for the replevin of 170,000 brick of the value of $715.

Edward Hickley begins suits, in the Superior Court against Michael F. Cavanagh on a judgment note of 1,015.40.

John Olive, et al. file a præcipe in assumpsit in the Superior Court, against John Bellatters; damages, $5,000.

Maria McMurtrie files a petition in the Superior Court against William M. and Elizabeth Dennistoun for the partition of the east 30 acres of the west 40 acres of southwest ¼ Section 11, 39, 13, except the strip of land of from the north side of said 30 acres which was conveyed to the Chicago & Galena Railroad Company.

The grocery and liquor firm of Weadley, Densely & Cleary applied in the Superior Court yesterday for a writ of attachment against the firm of Foley & McGuire, saloon-keepers, doing business at 223 North Clark street, who, they allege, owe them $489.31, and charge that they are about fraudulently to dispose of their goods and effects with a view of defrauding their creditors.

W. H. Wells applied yesterday in the Superior Court for a writ of attachment against J. Whittenhall, who, he alleges, owes him $484.28, and is about removing his effects from the State for the purpose of hindering his creditors.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,059—Appeal. 8,060—John Oliver v. Freeland B. Gardner, Horatio H. Gardner, and John Spry; assumpsit, $10,000. 8,061—Robert Robinson v. Frederick Schrader; replevin of cattle. 8,062—Appeal. 8,063—City of Chicago, for the use of the inhabitants of Congressional Township, Range 14, E., for the use of schools, v. James C. Grant and John Price; debt, $16,000. 8,064—John W. Durand et al. v. Henry Bredecker; confession of judgment, $457.24. 8,065—Suppressed for service. 8,066—Appeal. 8,067—Henry Getchenkemper v. William D. Kerfoot et al.; bill to foreclose trust deed. 8,068—George A. Tisdale v. Thomas Holihan; petition to restore record. 8,069—August Wallbaum, for the use of W. C. Newman, v. August Wallbaum; garnishment.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,525—Friend A. White et al. v. Julius B. Rowell; confession of judgment, $1,050.98. 44,526—John T. Pine et al. v. John L. True et al.; confession of judgment, $329.43. 44,527—Maria W. McMurtrie v. Wm. W. Dennistoun et al.; petition for partition. 44,528—Wm. Weadley et al. v. Foley & McGuire; assumpsit, $489.31; 44,529—Henry Busser v. Abraham Heller; assumpsit, $500. 44,530—Daniel A. Rogers et al. v. C. H. Andrews et al.; assumpsit, $1,500. 44,531—Wm. W. Page et al. v. August Soll; confession of judgment, $502.28. 44,532—W. H. Wells v. D. S. Whittenhall; attachment, $484.28. 44,533—Jacob C. Slichter et al. v. Wm. M. Brown, Josiah Smith, J. B. Sliches, Frank M. Clements, Timm S. Lacy, and Smith, Clemens & Co.; garnishment, $244.86. 44,534—Abraham S. Fischer v. the First Bohemian Brick Manufacturing Company; replevin of 170,000 brick, $715. 44,535—Evans & Hickey v. Michael F. Cavanagh; confession of judgment, $1,015.14. 44,536—John Oliver et al. v. John B. Matters; assumpsit, $5,000. 44,537—Appeal.

THE NORTH SIDE FIRE.

Further Particulars Regarding the Fierce Blaze of Yesterday Morning—Losses and Insurance.

The fire at the corner of Kingsbury and Indiana streets early yesterday morning, though of the most intense character on account of the inflammable nature of the material burned, extended but very little beyond the immediate buildings in which it originated. These buildings were the planing-mill and sash-factory of John L. Dietz & Co., with a barn in rear, and the planing-mill of Joel Bullard, also having a barn. Bullard's office was in a small frame building, immediately on the corner, and the mill inclosed it on the Indiana street and Kingsbury street fronts; to the east on Indiana street was Dietz's mill, and they were both more or less connected by the piles of lumber and material on hand.

The origin of the fire was in the barn where Dietz kept his horses. Mr. Spink, one of the partners, stated that there had been workmen about the premises until 7 o'clock, that the fires were all out and everything was examined, as was customary, and found to be safe. The statement in yesterday's paper that the two watchmen, John Ossweiler and Charles Mahren, were asleep, did them injustice. They were promptly on hand, and sounded the first alarm fifteen minutes before Frank Dixon gave the second alarm. In the barn, where the fire started, were five horses and two mules, of which only one horse was saved. All of Mr. Bullard's five horses were saved, but only one has yet been restored to the owner. The office-building on the corner was only partly damaged, most of the interior and office-fixtures being saved. In all other respects the loss of these two firms was total.

No alarm was given until Dietz's barn and mill were in flames, and so rapidly did the flames pass over to the adjoining mill, that one of the workmen living only a few doors away was able to save his tools only by throwing them out of a third-story window and jumping after them. Though somewhat hurt he succeeded, with the aid of a policeman, in getting most of the tools out of the reach of the flames. So intense was the heat that the houses opposite on Indiana street caught fire very quickly, and only the prompt action of the fire department prevented a disastrous and extensive conflagration. This district being outside of the fire limits, all the houses and shops are of the driest and most combustible character, and, as a consequence, when once lighted it is almost impossible to put them out. On the north side of Indiana street, No. 29, occupied as a wagon-shop, was only scorched; No. 31 was occupied by George [illegible] as a saloon, and all the front portion, as far back as the sleeping rooms, was destroyed, the loss being estimated at $2,000, no insurance; Nos. 33, 35, and 37 were covered by a tank-factory owned by A. J. Hemmingway, who loses about $1,000 in building, stock, and tools, no insurance; No. 39 was another saloon, kept by Tom Stanton, whose estimated loss is $2,500 or $3,000, no insurance; Dietz & Co.'s loss will be nearly $30,000, mostly in stock and machinery, no insurance; Mr. Joel Bullard fixes his loss at $28,000, and he holds insurance as follows: Amazon Insurance Company, $1,000; Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company, $1,000; National Insurance Company, of Chicago, $1,000; Humboldt, of Newark, N. J., $1,500; and the National, of Hannibal, Mo., $1,500.

The general impression is that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but no reason can be assigned by the sufferers why any one should have wished to injure them.

FIRE AND POLICE.

Length of Hose Burst at the Singer Fire—Officer O'Connor Promoted to the Sergeantcy Vacated by Capt. Buckley.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in regular semi-weekly session, and transacted business pertaining to the Fire and Police Departments.

Acting Fire Marshal Benner presented the communication recently asked for by the commissioners, showing the condition of all the hose owned by the city. It closed as follows:

The following shows the number of lengths of hose which burst at the fire in the Singer Building, Aug. 2, 1873, together with the brand or name of the manufacturer of the same:

Name.	Lengths.
Granite	33
Boston Belting Company	2
New York Belting and Packing Company	7
Star	13
Diamond	7
New York Rubber Company	6
Leather hose	8
Braid worn off	7
Total	83

The report also showed that the total amount of hose in service is 16,000 feet, of which 700 feet is serviceable leather, 3,000 feet on supply hose carts, 6,100 feet good, 2,650 feet fair, and 3,650 feet poor.

The communication was referred back, in order that the length of time which the damaged hose had been in service might be ascertained and appended.

Another communication from the Marshal was read, which recommended that the Superintendent of Police be instructed to order policemen at bridges to make drivers of all sorts of vehicles turn their horses' heads to the right when they are waiting on the approach for the closing of the bridge. His object in suggesting the change was to aid the apparatus in getting to fires without unnecessary delay.

The matter was taken under advisement.

The Marshal also recommended that the suction hose to be used on the engines lately purchased be of uniform size,—four inches in diameter, the couplings to have four threads to the inch. Concurred in.

George E. Fuller, having served an apprenticeship of sixty days to the satisfaction of his superiors, was appointed a member of the regular force.

The Board decided to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Buckley to-day. The members have agreed upon Officer Michael O'Connor, an old and highly capable policeman.

THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY'S REPORT.

At a meeting of the employing printers, held yesterday to take action regarding certain statements in THE TRIBUNE relative to the printing of the report of the Relief and Aid Society, a committee of seven was appointed, who submitted the following communication, which was unanimously adopted:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An editorial in your issue of the 6th inst. is calculated to create a false impression on the public respecting the employing printers of Chicago. Feeling assured you wish to do justice to all, we ask the insertion of the following statements in reference to the Relief and Aid Society's printing. As a body, we feel unjustly treated by the Committee on Printing of that Society, and desire to meet the "three conclusive reasons" in your article referred to.

"*First*—The Relief and Aid Society voted to have the work done in Boston, in whose behalf Mr. Collyer is only acting as agent."

It is understood that the Committee *consented* to Mr. Collyer's taking the printing to Boston, as he represented to the Board that one of our leading firms said it could not be done in Chicago. That statement was flatly contradicted in your journal over the signature of the party so charged.

"*Second*—Boston contributed $500,000 to the fund of the Relief Society—Chicago nothing."

Does Boston City do the printing? How much did the Riverside Press contribute? Did not Chicago contributions alone sustain the Society up to the time of the fire? If the logic is dollars, why not send the work to London? Its logic was heavier than that of Boston.

"*Third*—The Riverside Press offered to do the work at cost. No Chicago house made such an offer."

How could any Chicago house make the offer when the opportunity was never given them? At first it was stated to have been taken to Boston because we could not do it. Now it is said we did not offer to do it at cost. These statements do not hang well together. It is the first time Chicago printers have been charged with feeling less benevolent towards their own charities than printers of other cities. We do not seek to make strife, but wish the public to know that the work was not taken to Boston because of our inability or unwillingness to do it. We were never asked of our ability or given an opportunity to submit an estimate of the cost, with or without profit.

RELIGION AT THORNTON.

THORNTON, Ill., Aug. 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The corner-stone of the new German Lutheran Church was laid yesterday, with the customary ceremonies,—copies of THE TRIBUNE, *Staats-Zeitung*, &c., being deposited, with some coins. It is the first church edifice that has been erected in Thornton, although we have the usual number of creeds amongst us. The Methodists have a small society, and worship in the Good Templars' Hall. The Campbellites worship in the Town-Hall. Some of the over-zealous foreign missionaries and their patrons would find a wide field for labor in this locality. It would repay them far more spiritual interest than similar exertions amongst the "Heathen Chinee," for not one in twenty of our population is a church-member, and not one in ten attends divine service on the Sabbath. M.

NEW ROUTE FOR OMNIBUSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A continuous Sunday line of 'buses, along Madison and Clark streets, between Union and Lincoln Parks, would, in my opinion, be as profitable and popular an innovation as the Union Park and Twenty-second street cars. Going east and north with "To Lincoln Park" displayed, the 'buses would catch those going thither; and, returning south and west, with "To Union Park," those bound for the West Division. X.

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

7 a. m.	73	1 p. m.	95
7:30 a. m.	76	1:30 p. m.	96
8 a. m.	78	2 p. m.	94
8:30 a. m.	80	2:30 p. m.	92
9 a. m.	88	3 p. m.	87
9:30 a. m.	84	3:30 p. m.	81
10 a. m.	85	4 p. m.	79
10:30 a. m.	88	4:30 p. m.	79
11 a. m.	90	5 p. m.	79
11:30 a. m.	91	5:30 p. m.	80
12 m.	90	6 p. m.	80
12:30 p. m.	94		

Free Ride to Washington Heights.

All aboard for Washington Heights! A special free train will leave the Rock Island depot at 1:45 p. m., calling at Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first streets, to convey all interested in the great sale of sixty-two choice and desirable residence lots, situated on Centre avenue, Howard and Charles streets, all near the depots, and comprising some of the most valuable property in this delightful and rapidly-improving village. A portion of the lots to be offered are immediately adjoining some of the most elegant residences already built, and very near the Military Academy, and will prove a valuable investment. Messrs. Elison & Foster will make the sale, and have provided their big tent for the occasion. Go out and see the improvements, and be prepared to purchase. Terms easy; ¼ cash; balance, 1, 2, and 3 years, at 6 per cent interest.

Cheap Dry Goods.

We have just bought of the assignees in bankruptcy $50,000 worth of bankrupt dry goods, comprising dry goods of every description, which we will offer at little above half their value. Also, will offer our entire stock of dress goods at cost. Buyers can save at least one-third of their money. C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 State street.

Elmwood or Warwick.

"How nice your collars have always looked this hot weather. What do you wear?" said one gentleman to another. "I always wear either the Elmwood or Warwick. They are the best that can be found."

—From parties who came over the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad last evening, we learn that a bridge-builder employed on the road, named Woodall, while under the influence of liquor, fell through a bridge about noon yesterday, some five or six miles below Crawfordsville, and was so badly injured that he lived but a few moments afterwards. He fell a distance of thirty feet and alighted upon his head on the piling beneath. There were three of these piles, or spiles, so arranged that his head was wedged between them, requiring the united efforts of two or three persons to release it.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

GRANT AND BUTLER.

Which of Them Is Responsible for the Salary-Grab?

From the Charleston (Mass.) Chronicle [Butler Organ].

GRANT AND BUTLER.

The anti-Butler papers are in an awkward fix when they join in the hue and cry about the increase of Congressional salaries. They want a scape-goat; but, still more, they want that scape-goat to be Butler. If they could only make Gen. Butler responsible for what they call the "back-pay steal," they think they would be sure to defeat him. But, viewed as a scape-goat, Butler can hardly be called a brilliant success. His best friends must admit so much. Scape-goating it, somehow, does not seem to be his *forte*. He lacks the genius for that sort of thing. The efforts of the Boston rings to fasten on him the responsibility of the increase of the pay of Congressmen and the President, have thus far been decided failures. One Republican journal insists that some one man shall be stamped with the infamy of it. *Stamp Grant, then!* If there is any one person responsible, above all others, for that measure, let these preachers of righteousness shout aloud and spare not: "Thou art the Man, Mr. President!" The President could have killed the bill; yet he did *not* veto it. He profited vastly more by its passage than any other man in America; yet he did *not* veto it. His pay was doubled by it; yet he did *not* veto it. He, therefore, more than any one man, more than the House of Representatives, and more than the Senate, is the author of the so-called "salary grab." But he has no cause to be ashamed of it. It was a right and just measure. It pays our public servants no more than the Representatives, Senators, Judges, and Presidents of a great Republic ought to receive. The outcry against it is the howl of a leash of demagogues. But if some one *must* be thrown to the pack, let President Grant be chosen as the victim. It is his right. He has earned the honor of the martyrdom. He got the chief benefit of the bill, he alone could have defeated it, and he, therefore, is its best representative. It was a Republican measure, passed by Republican votes and approved by a Republican President. The party, as such, is as much responsible for it as for any act that they claim the credit of passing since Lincoln was elected. Face the music, gentlemen! Only—if you are too cowardly to do so—don't imagine that you can swim Grant and sink Butler. They are in the same boat,—and so is the Republican party.

PRESIDENT GRANT THE AUTHOR OF THE PLUNDER—GEN. BUTLER HOLDS A ROD OVER HIM.

Boston Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

Then it is whispered that when the time comes, Butler's friends are prepared to urge in his behalf that he was not, as Judge Hoar's committee assert, the "chief organizer of the salary-grab affair. Their story, undoubtedly coming from Butler himself, is that he opposed the back-pay project when first proposed. It is ridiculous, they assert, to suppose that Gen. Butler, who is rich, cared anything about that pittance, and he was shrewd enough to see that such a movement was injudicious and inexpedient, so far as the party and the persons engaged in it were concerned.

So far their argument seems plausible enough. Then why did Butler champion the speculation? Because he was personally solicited to do so by the President's friends, who urged that it was simple justice to the President to raise his salary, but that it would be impossible to do so without holding out some inducement to the out-going Congressmen. Butler adopted the back-pay scheme simply as he would an ordinary business arrangement, or a plan to carry a caucus—as a bribe to Congressmen who would oppose the increased salaries unless they were to get a share.

It will be recollected that just before he made his Framingham speech it was announced for Butler that he would defend the salary-grab and the Credit Mobilier job, in character with his usual bold defiance of public opinion. But he was singularly silent upon these points. It has since transpired that he was earnestly solicited by his friends not to do so, because it would embarrass them. It is said that Butler consented to back down in that direction, but as a substitute, and to satisfy the curiosity of the public and the cravings for "sensations," he threatened to make a public statement of the reason for his action on the salary bill. This was purposely carried to the ears of the Federal office-holders, who in alarm reported to Washington. Any suspicion that Butler might have had as to the hostility of the Departments *were speedily quieted*, and Butler has made no public explanation, holding this "rod in pickle" for a possible time when the office-holders may rebel against his dictation.

I am satisfied of the substantial truth of this statement. It displays anew the character of the man and what means he is willing to use to promote his ends. It ought to be the means of condemning him to political oblivion, instead of "strengthening him with the office-holders," as it undoubtedly has.

BUTLER ON BACK PAY.

From the Boston Post.

It is to be observed that Gen. Butler very properly puts up President Grant as the figure at the head of the column of public delinquents; not ostensibly to accuse, but in order to defend him; and no defense of one who was an acknowledged party to this shameful scandal can be other than an accusation. In arguing the necessity of increasing the Executive salary, he leaves it to be inferred that the inspiration of the whole movement came from the President. Guilty as he confesses himself to be, Gen. Butler was still no more nor less than the President's agent in this business. He never would have attempted to push such a bill through Congress against the President's known disapproval. On the contrary, for his conspicuous share in the work he well understood that he was to have the backing of the Administration in the Gubernatorial canvass. He worked for that promised assistance, just as he worked for the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate. And the current complaints of the Republican journals because of Custom-House and Internal Revenue support for Butler are the best proof of the existence of such a bargain. The secrecy of the alliance is more or less compelled by the internal condition of the party, whose leading men in opposition to Butler the President must himself take some pains to conciliate. Having estranged Sumner, it would be imprudent to send over to him Hoar, Dawes, Jewell, Sanford, and the rest. The President, by the force of circumstances, is squeezed very nearly as hard in Massachusetts as Gen. Butler is.

So far as the letter of the great salary-grab advocate constitutes a defense of that unprecedented act in legislation, it is a whining and begging effusion, characteristically deficient in that courage which went up with such a whizz at the beginning. It is a cure for cynicism itself to see a disheartened cynic dragging out the revered fathers in republican government whom he once so contemptuously thrust aside as mere mouldy memories. It is vastly more contradictory than for a professed despiser of newspapers to run to their columns with a limping explanation of his public conduct. The Sir Bobadil spirit is clear down. Nor does the General do better in citing the action of the rest of his party from Massachusetts in Congress. This he does to thrust himself into good company, and to choke them off whenever they may wish to raise their voices in opposition to him. It was in no such apologetic temper as this that he rushed through the back-pay swindle in Congress, meeting protests with sneers, and affecting to copy the former style of Thaddeus Stevens with the party he lashed into subserviency. But the most puerile of all exertions is the one that would throw the responsibility for this scandal upon the shoulders of the newspaper correspondents at the Capital.

It is but an implication that the journals with which they were associated were prepared to second and support the infamy; whereas Butler, like Carpenter, has all the while been denouncing these very journals in the lump for no better reason than that they united in making honest and open war on a measure which the popular sentiment on the instant condemned. The Butler memory is not long enough to cover the head and feet of this subject at the same time. The substance of this defense is a confession of guilt and defiance of popular judgment. Its fatal lack consists in its avoidance of the single central motive in the business, which is to be found in the President's greed for more pay. He took $100,000 additional and induced Congress to vote it by the promise to approve a bill increasing the salary of its members and enriching them with back pay. The scandal thus becomes a double one, with the President as deeply in the plot, if not more so, as Congress. There is one point on which Judge Hoar's party and Gen. Butler's party are agreed: that is, that silence shall be kept respecting the President's personal responsibility in this business. It is jugglery for the second time. They both seek to deceive the people again, even when forced to an explanation. Gen. Butler may fairly be attacked as the agent in the work which the people unanimously scout and condemn, but the President stands behind him as his principal, and the party screen will in due time be pulled down as surely as that which secreted Colfax, Patterson, and the rest of their disgraced Credit Mobilier associates.

Jo Arch.

Jo Arch, the leader of the British Farm Laborers' Movement, announced in a speech on the 18th of July that he intended to visit the United States during this month. He comes on business. He said in the speech to which we have referred:

"If he found there a home for the agricultural laborers of England, he should tell them so, but if he found that the farmers in America were men who wanted both sides of the bargain, and that the crows were as black there as here, he should advise them to stay in England. If he found America was the true home for the working-man, where the son of the poor man could sit down by the children of the rich, write on the same slate, and read out of the same book, and where they could have full electoral power, he would stand on her shores until he had drained the laboring serfs out of England, in order that they might settle in the fruitful field of America, with its 90,000,000 of acres yet untilled; and he would do this until the farmers of England were made to bite the dust, if they refused to treat their laborers like men. He hoped before this time twelve months to make the farmers of this country know the worth of a man. Although he was of humble birth, and had only been an agricultural laborer himself, he had English blood, and an English heart and human feelings; and he would not see 600,000 tillers of the soil in a state of slavery, and mocked by being told they were free. He would traverse America from one end to the other if he lost his life in trying to raise the English laborer, and would die gladly if he could but bring him into a state of freedom."

AMERICA AT VIENNA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph Visits the Exhibition.

Vienna (July 22) Correspondence of the New York World.

The American Department has at last been formally received at the International Court. This morning His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, attended by his Aide-de-camp, Count Bellegarde, and the Austrian Commissioner-General, Baron Schwarz-Senborn, made the tour of the American galleries and annexe. Our Commissioners, Mr. Garretson and Mr. McElrath, and our Minister, Mr. Jay, assisted by Mr. Reck, the architect, and by Profs. Horsford and Joy, accompanied the Imperial party on its round of observation, which lasted from half-past 10 to 12. The proceedings were, as usual here, very simple and informal. His Majesty, as I have already indicated, had almost no escort, and seemed disposed to take his time and examine things leisurely. The task of explaining was taken up in turn by Mr. Reck, and by Profs. Horsford and Joy, who both speak German fluently and correctly.

The first object examined was Brady's collection of photographs. His Majesty seemed especially pleased with the large picture of Prof. Morse, and with the collection (twelve in number) of portraits made from untouched negatives. The display of gold pens and penholders from our well-known firms next attracted his attention, and then the superb collection of bank-notes from the National Bank Note Company. It was probably the first opportunity that the Emperor had had of realizing how much of the world's note engraving is done in America.

Leaving the gallery and passing into the annexe, or court, the first pause here was made in front of the large collection of pumps displayed by H. & B. Douglass. One of the largest patterns was worked by Prof. Horsford to demonstrate the ease and efficiency with which it could be run. After examining next the lithographic printing rollers His Majesty entered the pavilion of Wheeler & Wilson and examined attentively the sewing-machines in question. The model of the United States sanitary car, exhibited by Dr. Evans, of Paris, received also a thorough inspection, as well as the models of the Government hospitals at Philadelphia (used during the war). Along the further wall of the court is hung a series of coarse but spirited pencil sketches representing the process of pork-packing in all its stages. Assuredly not a subject in which monarchs are often interested. Strange to say, however, the Emperor was evidently taken with the pork-packing business, and listened with attention and patience to Prof. Horsford's explanation in full. The other sewing-machine pavilions then demanded his attention, the Howe Company, Secor's, Willcox & Gibbs, the Weed Company, and Singer. His Majesty was au fait in this department, and watched with interest the working of the machines without having to ask for information. The various pavilions were in parlor-like order, the best operators on hand, and the click of the needle made a sort of accompaniment to the step of the party. The exhibition of grasses and cereals and the huge map of the Northern Pacific Railroad were then explained by Prof. Joy and Mr. Reck, who made their best efforts to show to the representative of the Austrian Empire the grand prospects in store for our Northwestern territory.

Having completed the survey of the court the party returned to the main gallery by the same door through which they had left it. The display of photographs by Van Loo, of Cincinnati, especially the genre pictures of street life in America, attracted attention for several minutes. As the party entered they were welcomed by the Austrian national hymn, played upon one of Mason & Hamlin's organs. The collection of pistols and rifles met with a careful—I was on the point of saying an exhaustive—inspection. As the reader already knows, our leading firms are all represented, viz.: Colt, Peabody, Sharpe, Remington, and Smith & Wesson. The Emperor had each case opened, and one or more of the guns or pistols explained to him in detail. In several instances, for example, with Mr. Remington's latest pattern, and with Smith & Wesson's army revolver with carbine extension, his Majesty took the firearms in his own hands, handled and sighted them. As the nominal chief of the third largest army in the world, the Emperor evidently felt himself bound to show an appreciative knowledge of weapons, and of what America had done in the way of improvement. The model of the United States sanitary wagon was also examined, and that of the casemate and mounting for our heavy fortification artillery.

Our organs and pianos were disposed of in what seemed to me to be a rather cursory review, considering the circumstance that they are among the very best in the entire exhibition. The Boston shoes, exhibited by Lilly, Young & Co., were examined more carefully, and Steiger's collection of American newspapers. This collection, by the way, although making very little show, is really an extraordinary exhibition, for it is nothing less than a complete set of our daily press containing one number of every journal as published on a certain day. The Emperor turned over several of the volumes, and inquired carefully into their origin and object.

Pease's refined oils, the cake and oil from cotton seed, Matthews' soda-water fountain, the collection of Catawba wines (still and sparkling), the Louisiana sugars, and Fox's starch from Cincinnati, were examined more or less critically. His Majesty was especially struck with the cassimeres exhibited by the New England and the Rock Manufacturing Companies, even feeling them with the touch of a connoisseur. But the thing that gave the greatest satisfaction was our exhibition of artificial teeth. In this line, as is well known, we are without a rival. The Emperor was carried away with the finish and naturalness of the workmanship, and smiled and nodded to an extent that infringed upon the limits of court etiquette.

Thomas' calendar clocks and Dixon's American graphite pencils, Prang's chromos, and even the automatic toys exhibited by Stevens & Brown did not escape observation.

In passing from the southern gallery to the northern, Prof. Joy explained the large map of Philadelphia hung against the wall of the central aisle, and called attention to the site of the American Centennial in 1876. In the northern gallery itself, the most conspicuous object, the great cotton trophy, received the attention which it so justly deserves. His Majesty lingered before the collective exhibition from the State of Alabama and the superb photographic views of the Yosemite region. Having reached the alcove which contains the exhibition of school-books from New York, he examined them and the school apparatus, but was even more interested in the photographs of the Colorado district, examining carefully the views of Indians, ruins, Indian inscriptions, etc.

At this point the Imperial party was received by the Brazilian Commission, and escorted through that portion of the gallery which is assigned to South America. The stay here was not very long. Having returned, the party was once more received by our Commission, and then proceeded to finish the United States portion of the gallery. Among the objects which received especial attention were the collection of books and furniture from the Massachusetts Board of Public Instruction, the model of the public school in Washington, and the model of the blasting galleries, under water, at Hell Gate. This was explained thoroughly by Prof. Horsford and Mr. Reck, and evidently made a strong impression.

The Emperor had now completed the tour of the American department and was transferred by our representatives to Mr. Owen and Lord Buchanan, who were waiting to escort him through the English department. The duration of the visit was about one hour and a half. This, I admit, could not be exhaustive of the field. For a reporter or for a professional man it would amount to nothing, but for the Emperor, whose time is taken up with state affairs, court ceremonial, and welcoming fellow sovereigns as guests from time to time, it was a great deal. In fact, I doubt whether any visitor to the exhibition, who has not some special object in view, devotes so much of his time to the department of a single nation. My opinion, based upon an experience of three months, is that the Emperor has seen our department more thoroughly than ninety-nine hundredths of those who have visited it. The proceedings throughout were marked by ease and absence of superfluous etiquette. The Emperor appeared to be in the best of spirits and disposed to notice everything favorably. All our exhibitors and their representatives were in attendance, ready to display their collections, and the gallery wore a more festive look than ever before. The crowd of visitors had the good sense not to press upon the Imperial party too closely, so that the two extra policemen on duty had no chance to display their zeal. Many of the ladies connected with our department favored the occasion with their presence, and were rewarded with many a good glimpse at the Emperor. It may not be amiss to add, by way of showing the simplicity of the ceremony, that both the Emperor and his aide-de-camp were dressed merely in their ordinary Colonel's uniform, without star or decoration.

In parting, the Emperor expressed his satisfaction, and Baron Schwarz, in particular, shook hands "all around," as we say at home, and declared himself not only pleased but delighted at the good show made by America in spite of all her troubles and trials. So if Austria is poorly represented at Philadelphia in 1876 it will not be because the Emperor and his right-hand man in such matters are dissatisfied with what we have done in Vienna.

HELLENIC ANTIQUITIES.

Old Troy Unearthed—The Grand Reward of Three Years' Work—Priam's Palace Brought to Light—Great Treasures of Gold and Silver Discovered.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 4.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written by Mrs. Francis, wife of the American Minister to Greece, to her daughter residing in this city. It conveys the first intelligence which has reached us of the complete and brilliant success attending Mr. Schliemann's long-continued explorations on the site of ancient Troy. The discoveries here announced are among the most interesting and remarkable contributions of this century to archæological lore, and will be hailed with enthusiasm by scholars all over the world:

"ATHENS, Greece, June 25, 1873.

"Mr. Schliemann returned from Troy yesterday. He has completed his excavations, after three years of labor, by a grand master-stroke. He has discovered the Palace of Priam, and large treasure in gold and silver. He has carried away with him forty large cases containing various articles, also fifteen baskets of real treasures. We called upon him to-day at his residence for the purpose of examining his collection. I saw in his house gold goblets and vases which shine just like the gold of our age. I also saw some beautiful hand-ornaments made of gold, massive and well made, resembling those now worn by the modern Greeks. There is a golden goblet weighing nearly three pounds, also a quantity of small, round ear-rings, such as are used and worn by children of our days."

Wonderful Discoveries in the Troad, Delos, and the Fortresses of Attica—The Palace of Agamemnon to Be Explored.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 5.

Our mention yesterday of the extraordinary success of Prof. Schliemann's excavations and searches on what he believed (and now appears to have proved) to be the site of Homer's Troy, are corroborated by Greek papers just at hand. The *Clio*, a paper published at Athens in modern Greek, speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Schliemann, and recognizes the great importance of his discoveries. The study of Hellenic antiquities has latterly been taken up with great zeal in Greece. The French School of Arts at Athens has done much to stimulate these pursuits, and the Greek Government and people, though with little money to give, are well-disposed to lend a helping-hand to the archæologists. On the Island of Delos many of the glories of the chief shrine of Apollo have been unearthed, and the inspired hands of Phidias and Praxiteles are supposed to be traced in many fragments of statuary that have been found in the sacred isle and elsewhere within the past few years. The *Clio* dwells particularly upon recent discoveries in Decelia, a frontier village of Attica, famous in the history of the internecine wars of Greece, and fortified by the Athenians at the instance of their greatest statesmen as the key of Attica. The King of Greece has his summer residence exactly, he believes, in the ancient *demos* of Decelia. Since the successes recently noted have become known, it is popularly believed that a sort of Capt. Kidd treasure underlies the soil of each historic spot in Hellenic territory, and that the earth will yield up the treasures of the conqueror and the conquered as the stubborn spade shall persevere.

The *Clio* says that, above all, the attention of archæologists is directed to the many antiquities which Mr. Schliemann has brought from Troy. He identifies the spot where he has wrought by many close correspondences with the topographical descriptions of the Iliad, and is confident that he has at last found the sombre and high-towered portals of the temple wherein sat the Council of the Elders of Troy in the day of the famous duel between Paris and Menelaus.

Encouraged by his successes in the Troad, Mr. Schliemann now asks permission of the Grecian Government to excavate at Argos and Mycenæ, the capital of Agamemnon. He proposes to do this at his own expense. He asks that the Grecian Government allow him the privilege, with the understanding that all the treasures of antiquity discovered by him in the past and in the future shall belong to him during his life, and that at his death they shall revert to the Greek Government. He proposes further to establish a museum for exhibition of Homeric antiquities, at an expense of 200,000 francs, to be paid by himself. The sentiment of the people is represented to be in favor of the proposition, notwithstanding that other archæologists have deceived them upon similar understandings. The journals of Athens express the utmost public confidence in Mr. Schliemann.

The Cattle-Disease in Missouri.

Wintsonville, Daviess County, Mo. (July 24), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

A few weeks ago the first case of Texas fever appeared in this vicinity, and already the disease has assumed a very malignant form, and is supposed to have become epidemic. Nearly 500 of the finest beeves and cows have died here, and as many more are sick, while the disease is still spreading. The territory affected is at present but very little more than one township, but as the disease is spreading with alarming rapidity, time only will mark the boundary lines of the pestilence. Last April about 300 Texas cattle were shipped into this county, and it is now universally conceded that they transmitted the disease to the natives. The citizens are forming themselves into an organization with a view of suing the H. & St. R. Railroad Company for damages for shipping Texas cattle in the spring, which the statutes strictly forbid. No antidote for this disease is yet known to the citizens of this community. All the cattle that have taken the disease, with two or three exceptions, have died. Most of them die in three days, but some live a few days longer. The disease commences with red eyes and nostrils, and soon the infected animal becomes very stupid. Constipation of the bowels generally takes place the first day.

From the Saline County (Mo.) Progress.

The Spanish fever has been spread among the cattle in the southern part of this county, and a great many are dying. It is now about one month since a drove of Texas cattle were driven through that community, and the general belief is that the disease was caught from them. Mr. James I. Bellwood has lost twenty-six head, twenty-two of which were milch cows; and Mr. John C. Hemphill has also lost some. Some gentlemen from Cedar County have passed in pursuit of the owners of the Texas cattle, and report that the same drove have spread the Spanish fever all along the line of their travel through Southern Missouri. We learn that the Spanish fever is raging fearfully in Pettis County, communicated there in the same way it was brought to this county.

The Duke of Northumberland's Residence.

St Louis Republican London Letter.

A frowning front of stone, five stories high, has the appearance of being the house, but it's only the shell, a sort of stone fence. Passing a spiked gateway you are in a court-yard 40 feet deep, and the house is 900 feet long, and old and gray. The servants about the place are thicker than leaves in the fall, and specially fat. They must keep a dozen butlers who weigh 300 apiece, and a lot of footmen, any of whom could go as a side-show. Out to the awning-covered front comes one of the beef-eaters, his hair whitewashed with something looking like lard and lime. He shouts, "Kerrige uv me lud!" One of the fat herd outside echoes the cry, and from some shady nook in the court up rumbles the "kerridge." Down the steps backward tumbles one of the 300-pounders, another and still another. One opens the door of the "kerridge," a second gives the driver his orders, and the third is highly ornamented, but entirely useless, and a snuffy little old man, with neckerchief awry and a seedy hat and trembling hands in worn old black gloves, gets in the team and is bowled through the gates, while all the big beef-eaters reverently bow. This is "His Ludship," and he is one type of "Ludship." The other is younger, has a flower in his button-hole, and wears lavender kids, parts his hair in the middle, has one eye preternaturally large from blocking up the other with an eye-glass, "wides in Wotton Wow" from 11 till 1, goes to the club and dawdles in the window till 6, dines and wines till 10 or 11, and then is found with some Mabel Grey dancing in the Argyle rooms till all hours of the morning—an example set by the Prince of Wales, and religiously followed by the bulk of the aristocracy.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND IRISH-AMERICAN

Fair and Exposition

At the Hall, Corner of West Randolph and Ada-sts.,

Which at great expense had been remodeled and tastefully decorated expressly for the Exposition. The Irish-American Exposition and Fair is now open, and will continue every afternoon and evening until Aug. 23. Admission: Afternoon, 25 cents; Evening, 50 cents.

In connection with a most magnificent display of Rich, Fancy, and Useful Articles, Rare and Unique Irish and Brazilian Goods, Curiosities, Statuary, Paintings, etc., etc.

An Extra Bill of Attractions

WILL BE OFFERED, ON

Friday Eve., Aug. 8,

CONSISTING OF A

Grand Musical Entertainment

Under the direction of the distinguished Organist and Composer,

F. G. ROHNER, ESQ.

The programme will consist of Choice Vocal Gems, Solos, Duets, and Choruses, together with a number of beautiful Selections by an

Orchestra of 25 Performers.

N. B.—The entire proceeds of the Exposition are to be applied to the liquidation of the debt of ST. JARLATH'S CHURCH.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Doors Open at 7:15. Curtain Rises at 8.

Pronounced Approval of the New Company.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Messrs. O'Neil, Floyd, Rainford, Seymour, Holland, Jordan, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Mrs. Allen, Miss Mantello, in Bulwer's comedy of

MONEY.

SATURDAY MATINEE—"West End." Doors open at 1:30. Curtain rises at 2 o'clock.
MONDAY—"Romance of a Poor Young Man."

GLOBE THEATRE.

To-night, BENEFIT and last appearance but-two of Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack.
To-morrow, GRAND MAGDALEN MATINEE.
Monday Next, T. G. RIGGS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE BOX OFFICE,

For the sale of Seats for the Great Comedy of

DIVORCE,

WILL OPEN SATURDAY MORNING.

PICNIC.

TEAMSTERS' UNION to Ogden's Grove, next Sunday, August 10, 1873. Leaves 45 North Clark-st., at 8:30 o'cl'k. Free Ride. Gentlemen, 50c; Ladies free.

DR. KAHN'S

Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Elmes, Brackett & Co. have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Mr. G. M. C. Brackett having disposed of his entire interest in the business to Mr. H. J. Furber, of New York. All outstanding accounts and liabilities of said Elmes, Brackett & Co. will be settled by Elmes, Furber & Co., 65 South Clinton-st.

C. D. ELMES,
G. M. C. BRACKETT,
C. F. ELMES.

Aug. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of

ELMES, FURBER & CO.,

And will continue the business of Elmes, Brackett & Co., collecting all accounts of said Elmes, Brackett & Co., assuming all liabilities of said Elmes, Brackett & Co.

C. D. ELMES,
H. J. FURBER,
C. F. ELMES.

Aug. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership hitherto existing under the firm name of Morrison & Ross, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business to be continued by H. L. Ross; Wm. Morrison retiring.

WM. MORRISON,
H. L. ROSS.

Chicago, Aug. 7, 1873.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SCOTCH POLISHED GRANITE

SHEARER, SMITH & CO.,

DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND,

Supply Polished Gray, Blue, and Red Granites for monumental and architectural purposes. Employing several hundreds of workmen in quarrying, dressing, and polishing of Granite, S., S. & CO. are enabled to supply their celebrated Dalbeattie Granite with dispatch.

SUMMER RESORT.

Oakton Springs Hotel,

PEWAUKEE, WIS.

H. B. WARREN..................Manager for the Owners.

First-class in every respect. $2.50 per day. Fine Boating, Fishing, and Shooting in their Season. The Roads, Drives, and Scenery unequaled.

Mutual comfort will be insured to parties of three or more, who desire rooms, by giving us brief notice by telegraph, C. O. D.

The celebrated Oakton Springs Waters are used for Drinking, Cooking, and Bathing, in the Hotel.

These are the Waters which have effected, within a year, the marvelous cure of Col. N. P. Iglehart, who had been absolutely given up, by a council of fifteen Physicians.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ǁ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	ǁ10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:30 p. m.	*16:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	§ 1:30 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	§ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 18 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	5:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:30 a. m.	5:30 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 18 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.

Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you see only the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

COBURN
Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE!
NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 41 West Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; cures guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 64 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.............$2.50
Tri-Weekly......... 6.00 | Weekly.............. 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Money."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack in "The New Magdalen." To conclude with "An Object of Interest."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MILLIONS OF BED-BUGS AND COCKROACHES are killed daily with Lyon's Insect Powder.

$25 REWARD FOR ANY CASE OF CHRONIC diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus (cholera, or cholera infantum, if taken in time), that we can't cure with Dr. Kendrick's carminative anodyne. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Office 360 West Madison-st.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, August 8, 1873.

At a meeting yesterday of the Brooklyn, Wis., Grange, which represents portions of Dane, Rock, and Greene Counties, Gov. Washburn was declared to be their choice for next Governor of Wisconsin.

The farmers of Ford County met yesterday at Paxton and followed the example of their McLean County brethren in disowning all allegiance to existing parties and in declaring their intention of forming a separate and independent organization for the redress of the railroad, high-tariff, land-grant, salary-steal, and other wrongs of which they bear the brunt. A convention is to be held on the 26th inst. to nominate a farmers' ticket for county officers.

Beer-sellers in Chicago think they have been hardly treated, but they may rejoice that they are not victims of the Massachusetts Prohibitory law. Six German beer-sellers of Worcester have been fined $100 each and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction for violating the very stringent law of the State. They have been required, in addition, to give bonds of $1,000 each not to violate it again for a year.

Mr. S. M. Smith, the Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, used some very plain language in his address to the farmers of Scott County who assembled with their wives and daughters at Winchester yesterday to the number of 2,000. He drew a contrast between the struggling and straitened farmers, whose land was mortgaged to the last cent, and many of whom lived in houses little better than hovels, and the rich, overfed monopolists and middlemen who dwelt in palaces. He predicted that there would come a day when, if other remedies failed, and the farmers were still hoodwinked and swindled, he and his boys, and thousands of other farmers and their boys, would ride some of these villains out of the State Capitals, and when many a tree would bear human fruit. He thought another remedy might be found, but if not, bloodshed and anarchy were the alternative.

MacMullen has been moved by the abuse heaped upon him by the Canadian press and the incautious denials of his statements made by the Goverment organs to write a letter making his charges still more explicit and incontrovertible. As to Sir Hugh Allan, he says he has the very checks he drew, as proof that he received money from the Americans. He adduces additional evidence of the bribery of the Attorney-General and of Sir Francis Hincks, and of the complicity of the Government in the agreement between Sir George Cartier and Sir Hugh Allan, and their knowledge of the payment of $10,000 to Macdonald. He also gives figures and dates, and promises as many more as may be needful, to clinch his assertion that the last Parliamentary elections were a matter of bargain and sale, and that the purchase money was paid by the parties who wanted the charter of the Pacific Railroad.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday. Mess pork was heavy, declining 25c per brl, and closed at $15.50@15.62½ cash, and $15.70@15.75 seller September. Lard was dull and easier at 7⅝@7¾c per lb for winter, and 7⅜@7½c for summer rendered. Meats were in good demand, and firm, at 7⅞@8c for shoulders, 9¼@9⅜c for short middles, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were more active, and ½c lower, at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were dull and ½c lower, closing at 91½c per gallon. Flour was in active export demand, and firm. Wheat was more active, and irregular, closing at $1.18 cash, $1.15⅝ seller the month, and $1.08⅝ seller September. Corn was active, and ¼@⅜c lower, closing at 37⅝@37¾c cash, and 38⅛@38¼c seller September. Oats were more active, and ½c higher, closing at 27¼c cash, and 26c seller September. Rye was more active and steady, at 59c. Barley was more active and a shade firmer, closing at 86c for new No. 2, seller September. The hog market was unchanged, sales making at $4.20@4.85. Cattle and sheep ruled dull at Wednesday's prices.

The Montreal *Herald* prints two new letters in the correspondence of the Canadian Credit Mobilier. They were written by Mr. James Beatty, Jr., a barrister, and a son of the proprietor of the *Leader*. One of them is addressed to "C. Mather Smith, Esq., banker, Chicago," and the other to "George W. McMullen, Esq., *Evening Post*, Chicago." The first has a good deal to say about the "Government policy," which was to be as quiet as possible, about the elections, newspapers, etc. All this was more or less vague; but there was a very definite demand for $100,000 from the American side of the house. "I ought to be supplied," says Mr. Beatty, Jr., "with $50,000 at once, and another $50,000 when the session opens, and I think that will do." Mr. Beatty promises to account for the whole of it, and proposes to guarantee a charter. He is particular in his instructions that "this is not to be whispered this side of the line, and on your side only as far as necessary to obtain it. It would play havoc with us if it were known that any money was in hand connected with it." From Mr. Beatty's letter to McMullen we learn that this virtuous individual replied to the Smith letter, some time after, characterizing the demand for $100,000 as "preposterous." Mr. Beatty tells McMullen that he was only asking for what he had been led to understand would be forthcoming whenever it was needed.

The latest "explanation" of the Fort Snelling swindle that has come from the War Department amounts to a practical admission of the charge which has been made in the case. Our Washington correspondent reports that the War Department rests its case upon an opinion given by Attorney-General Black, of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and that the Board of army officers appointed by Gen. Belknap to report on the matter now state that they did not consider the question of title within the scope of their inquiry. They, therefore, authorized the consummation of the swindle. This is precisely what has been charged. The swindle was conceived in 1858, under Floyd, then Secretary of War. The action taken by Congress with reference to it proved that the sale was fraudulent. No title was conveyed to Steele, and he had not paid the money which he agreed to pay. Yet, fifteen years later, a Special Commission of the War Department is appointed to investigate the case. They pay no attention whatever to the Congressional report, accept Attorney-General Black's opinion and Secretary Floyd's bogus sale, give Mr. Steele a title, and settle with him as if he had always had title. In other words, the present Administration, either blindly or corruptly, consummated a swindle by which the Government was defrauded out of $500,000 worth of property in broad daylight. And the St. Paul *Pioneer* (Democratic organ) vies with the St. Paul *Press* (Republican organ) in putting on the whitewash.

THE OHIO BOURBONS.

The straight-out Democrats of Ohio have consummated their traditional stupidity by the nomination of a State ticket, which will never be heard of again after the 14th of October next. It is safe to say that it will be buried out of sight by a majority so large that the candidates will never realize they ran for any offices. It is equally safe to say that no respectable person will regret that fact. From the fact that the party itself is doomed to certain defeat, but little interest attaches to the details of the Convention, further than they emphasize its folly. Its nominations are of no consequence, as they are merely pins set up to be bowled over, with the certain knowledge that the operation will prove an auxiliary to Republican success. The platform, however, possesses some interest as a matter of curiosity, because it has not an original Democratic plank in its construction. It sets out frankly with this admission: "The Democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues." As all the Democratic issues are dead and perished so long ago that a resurrection of them would entail an "ancient and fish-like smell" no one could endure, we are not surprised that they decline the disagreeable job. Having no issues of their own, they have filched one or two of the Republican issues, several from the various resolutions of the Farmers' Granges, and nearly all the issues which the party of the people made against the party in power at the recent Columbus Convention. Leaving out the protests against legislation for class interests, discriminations against labor, and the squandering of public lands (which were borrowed from the farmers' platforms), and the denunciations of Credit Mobilier swindlings, salary-grabbings, and other forms of public corruption (which were borrowed from the Liberal party platforms, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic party is as deep in the mire as the Republican), there is nothing left in this patchwork pronunciamento but the single fact that the Democratic party seeks to revive no dead issue. It is the last pitiable effort of a disorganized mob to go into a fight against a powerful and well-disciplined enemy, without leaders, without one of its old war-cries which used to inspire and rally the masses under its standards. The platform is a good one, but it is not a Democratic platform. It does not call up a single issue upon which the party has heretofore achieved a victory. To the remnant of its following it will be as unintelligible as the jargon at the Tower of Babel. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that it is a Democratic platform, because it has emanated from a Democratic Convention, of what use is it? What security can this moribund faction give to induce people to vote for it?

The speech of Senator Thurman was a fitting close to the proceedings. Says Thurman: "Measures may die, but principles are eternal. We may have advocated measures and they may have been defeated. We may have opposed measures and they may have been adopted. We may have been defeated on issues and measures, but on principles we have never been defeated and never will be." This is a distinction without a difference. As long as measures are but the applications of principles, it will be difficult for any one but Senator Thurman to understand why the principles are not defeated when the measures are. As long as the measures grow out of the principles, and are intended to illustrate and enforce them, is there any other logical consequence to the defeat of these measures than the fact that the majority of the people have decided that these principles are unsound and unsafe, and in defeating the one have defeated the other also? But the record of our political history exposes the absurdity of Senator Thurman's logic more conclusively than any argument on mere verbal distinctions. For the last twenty years, up to the year 1872, the Democratic party has had but one principle—sympathy with slavery. From the first Anti-Nebraska agitation, in 1854, to the close of the War, every issue and measure of the party grew out of that principle. From 1854 to 1861, it struggled desperately to shield the domestic institutions of the South, and when the South arrayed itself in arms against the General Government to maintain slavery, the Democratic party placed itself on record as in sympathy with the South, and gave it what aid and comfort it safely could. During all these years it had no other principle. It fought every battle on this issue. It was the secret or avowed burden of every party utterance. Fidelity to it was made the one condition of party reward. Unfaithfulness never failed to result in ostracism. Slavery perished with the close of the War, and with it perished the one principle which furnished the Democracy with its entire stock in trade. From that time to this, it has had no principles at all, but general opposition to the party in power; no issues to make, and no measures to advocate, and of course has been routed every time it has made a stand, and without any extraordinary effort on the part of the victors.

From this stand-point, the only other utterance of Senator Thurman which is at all pertinent, is even more absurd than his attempted distinction between principles and measures. He says: "The most remarkable fact now exhibited is that no party has ever achieved success for any length of time, save by filching Democratic principles." It will hardly be denied that the Republican party has achieved some very astonishing successes for several years past. What principle has it filched from the Democracy? Like the Democratic party, it has had but one distinctive principle, and that principle has been the exact antipodes of the one Democratic principle. While the Democracy struggled to maintain slavery, the Republicans struggled to destroy it, and succeeded, and since that time neither party has had a principle. When the foundation principle was knocked out from under the Democracy, it fell to pieces. When the Republican party succeeded in achieving that result, it accomplished its mission, there was nothing further for it to do, and it has done nothing since that time except to riot upon the spoils of which it had gained possession, and encourage the Democracy to keep its organization, so that it might not have any effective opposition to its corrupt schemes.

The Democracy have once more gone into the field with a platform of other people's principles to cover up their own deficiencies. They will go through the farce of voting for their candidates in October, and they will be routed with greater slaughter than ever before. If the defeat can only be made commensurate with the stupidity of the defeated, it may prove the end of Democratic folly.

GRANT, BUTLER, AND THE SALARY-GRAB.

We have been informed aforetime, by as good Republicans as there are in the House of Representatives, that, while the Salary bill was pending, Gen. Grant could scarcely be induced to talk on any other subject. Whatever matter of state might be brought up in the conversation, he would dismiss it impatiently, if not adroitly, and return to the only legislation in which he evinced any interest, viz: the increase of salaries. We also know that the attendants at the White House were the most assiduous and efficient lobbyists in favor of the grab. Recent developments show that Gen. Grant not only encouraged the passage of the bill, but that he was the originator, the prompter, and the "whip," as well as the signer of the bill.

Gen. Grant's responsibility for the salary-grab has now turned up as an element in Gen. Butler's campaign for the Massachusetts Governorship. We print elsewhere an article from the Charlestown (Mass.) *Chronicle*, Gen. Butler's organ, which plainly intimates that Gen. Grant, and not Gen. Butler, is entitled to be "cussed" for the measure. Gen. Butler himself virtually takes this ground for making the increase of the President's salary the most notable feature of his recent defense. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* relates that Gen. Butler announced, just prior to his Framingham speech, that he intended to tell the history of the grab. The announcement was conveyed to Washington, and the semi-official indorsement of Butler's candidacy, along with the important assistance of the Federal officers in Massachusetts, was the result. The promised revelation was not made. It is now said that Gen. Butler holds his explanation in abeyance, as a sort of "rod in pickle," over the President's head, apropos of the third term. The fact appears to be that Gen. Grant first started the movement to increase his own salary to $50,000 a year; it was found that this could not be done without throwing a sop to Congress; the general increase of salaries, with the retroactive feature to secure the co-operation of retiring Congressmen, was adopted as a means to carry out the programme, and Gen. Butler undertook to engineer the measure through the House, just as he had undertaken Mr. Boutwell's election to the Senate, as a consideration for support in his campaign for the Massachusetts Governorship.

There are many other circumstances that tend to confirm this showing. Gen. Grant accepted the Presidency on purely business grounds. In the historical interview between Gen. Rawlins, representing Grant, and Mr. Forney, representing the Republican party, the substance of Grant's dickering was, that he could not afford to take the Presidency; that is, he could not afford to give up a life position at a good salary for a four-years' engagement at a small advance. His conditions were two terms in office and an increase of pay. It is to be presumed that these conditions were agreed to, since Gen. Grant accepted the nomination. Grant took a mercantile view of the situation from the very first. He had a "corner" on the Presidency. If the Republicans would not accept his terms, the Democrats would. He was at that time incumbered with no political principles, and could be the candidate of one party as well as the other. He was persuaded that he was more necessary to the Republican party than the Republican party was to him,—and that was perhaps true. The situation was an excellent one for grabs, and there was never a more inveterate grabber. Gen. Grant has played the grab-game ever since he has been in office. The appointment of his relatives and relatives' partners has been the main feature of it. The acceptance of gifts from men seeking office has been another. He has grown rapidly rich. He is down for no charities. He gives away no money. He makes the State provide for his poor relatives. He entertains less than his predecessors. He dead-heads on all the railroads. The Congressional allowance for the White-House expenses are stated to be more than double what they were in Lincoln's time. We have recapitulated these familiar circumstances for the purpose of showing, as it seems to us they do show, that Gen. Grant's purpose is to make as much money out of the President's office as possible. In this view of the case, his personal responsibility for the salary-grab may be readily comprehended. It was a chance to clear $100,000.

This latest, and apparently most reasonable, history of the salary-grab is more humiliating to our national pride, if possible, than any other that could be offered. But it is also instructive. It proves that the salary-grab was a party measure, and that it was consummated under the whip of the Administration. It must be ranked, then, among the acts of the Republican party along with Credit Mobilier, the Fort Snelling swindle, the land-steals, the Indian frauds, and the other corruption which it has fostered. The Democrats were only too glad to join in for a share of the plunder. As to Gen. Grant himself, this new version is not likely to affect his reputation one way or the other. The man who could see nothing bad in Credit Mobilier, and could give a letter of recommendation to Tom Murphy, and another to a retiring Vice-President who had been drawing $1,000 every quarter from a Government contractor, may certainly sign a bill to take $2,000,000 annually out of the people's pockets in order that he may himself fob $100,000 by the operation, without doing the least violence to his former public repute.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The late Col. John W. Foster, for several years before his death, had urged the propriety of commemorating the second centenary of the discovery of the site of Chicago. In a letter published in this paper as late as April 27, he proposed that the date of this discovery, in August, 1873, should be "commemorated by speeches, by illuminations, and by laying the foundations of a monument to the first discoverer." He also proposed that the bones of this discoverer should be obtained from their present resting-place, and "deposited with pious care in the West Park, near where he (Father Marquette) passed the winter of 1674-5; that a funeral oration be pronounced reciting his virtues and the great value of his geographical discoveries; and that a monument be reared, which shall be a conspicuous landmark for all time, and that shall bear this inscription:

> Here reposes all that is mortal of
> MARQUETTE.
> The first to explore the site of Chicago; the first to open to the world the Empire of the Mississippi Valley.

Had Col. Foster lived, it is probable that he would have endeavored to carry out some portion at least of this programme. He died before the occurrence of the anniversary.

The facts of the first discovery and occupation of Chicago by white men are related in Parkman's interesting book on the "Discovery of the Great West." In this volume are described the adventures of LaSalle, Marquette, Joliet, and Hennepin, including the discovery of the Mississippi from a point far above St. Paul to the mouth of the river. LaSalle, in 1669-'70, explored the eastern shore of Lake Michigan; ascended the St. Joseph River to what is now South Bend, Indiana; thence carried his canoe across the country to the Kankakee, and thence sailed to the Mississippi; thus avoiding the unknown but more direct route by way of Chicago and the Desplaines Rivers. In 1673, Louis Joliet, who was a man of considerable attainments, was dispatched from Montreal to discover the Mississippi River, and Jacques Marquette, one of the Jesuit missionaries, was designated to accompany him, the conversion of the savages being at that time part of the object of all discoverers. Joliet joined Marquette at what was then called Michillimackinac. The outfit was two birch canoes, with a supply of corn and smoked meat. They started on the 17th of May, 1673, and coasted to Green Bay; ascended the Fox River, dragging their canoes up the rapids; crossed Lake Winnebago; reached the grand portage between the Fox and the Wisconsin Rivers, and descended the latter, reaching the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, June 17. Here they cast themselves upon the rapid waters of the great river, and descended as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. The voyagers by this time felt satisfied that the Mississippi discharged itself into the Gulf of Mexico and not into the Vermillion or California Sea, as had been supposed, and they decided to return. This was July 17. After a tedious journey they reached the Illinois River, and, ascending it, stopped at the Indian city of Kaskaskia, a few miles below the site of the present City of Ottawa. Here they obtained guides who conducted them to the Desplaines, and thence by the Chicago River to Lake Michigan. Following the west coast of the lake, they arrived at Green Bay "at the end of September," having been absent four months.

This was unquestionably the first arrival of a white man on the spot now known as Chicago. Unfortunately, the records of the trip were lost by the overturning of Joliet's canoe when within a few miles of Montreal, whither he had gone to report. There is no means of fixing the precise date when these two men passed down the Chicago River. The nearest dates are July 17, when they left the mouth of the Arkansas River, and "the end of September," when they reached Green Bay. Col. Foster estimated that they were at Chicago in the last week of August or the first of September, 1673.

Marquette, who was afflicted with consumption, remained at Green Bay until Oct. 25, 1674, when, with two white companions, he started for the Illinois country again, intending to found a mission among the Indians. He was joined by a number of Pottawatamies and Illinois Indians, the expedition consisting of ten canoes. The lake was very stormy. Parkman then adds:

> They were more than a month in coasting its western border, when at length they reached the River Chicago, entered it, and ascended about two leagues. Marquette's disease had lately returned, and hemorrhage now ensued. He told his two companions that this journey would be his last. In the condition in which he was, it was impossible to go further. The two men built a log hut by the river, and here they proposed to spend the winter, while Marquette, feeble as he was, began the spiritual exercises of St. Ignatius, and confessed his two companions twice a week.

The country was covered with snow, but buffalo, deer, and wild turkeys were abundant. Indians were encamped within two days' journey, and, as Chicago was "a well-known thoroughfare," they had numerous Indian visitors during the winter, who furnished them with corn and other needed articles. Here these three oldest white inhabitants of Chicago lived until March 30, when, Marquette being better, they proceeded on their journey down the Illinois. Col. Foster for some reason located this habitation on the North Branch of the river, near the present site of Ward's Rolling Mills, but on what grounds we do not know. The portage from the Chicago River to the Desplaines is described as not more than "a few hundred paces," and this, judging from the present conformation, must have been from the head-waters of the South Branch. The rest of Marquette's story is brief. A month or more later he started on his return, a large body of Indians following him to Chicago. He thence started along the east coast of the lake. On the 19th of May, he said that his hour had come, and at his request he was carried to the shore. A bark shed was constructed. He gave directions as to his burial. At night he bid them sleep, and a few hours later he called them, and soon after died. He was buried where he died. Two years later, his remains were removed by the Indians, who bore them in a procession of thirty canoes to Michillimackinac, where the body was again buried, under the floor of the misson church. This is the whole story of the first discovery of Chicago, and of its first occupation by white men. The first event took place some time about the close of August, 1673, two hundred years ago the present month. The four months' residence took place in the winter of 1674-5.

The London *Athenæum* recently printed a letter from Rajanattianurhar, the Private Secretary of the King of Siam, in which he vigorously denounces Mrs. Anna H. Leonowens, formerly employed in the palace at Bangkok as teacher of English, who has recently published a book, entitled "The Romance of the Harem," which is probably familiar to many of our readers. The Secretary with the unpronounceable name charges that her books are entirely untrustworthy, and makes the charge in such a positive and vigorous, as well as official manner, that Mrs. Leonowens can hardly afford to ignore it.

POVERTY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has collected from the census reports of 1870 an exhibit of the value of property in the Southern States. The comparison with the values of 1860, as shown by the census of that year, makes a startling showing of the impoverishment of the South within the past decade. Reducing the values for both periods to a gold basis, and deducting $2,000,000,000 for the slaves of 1860 not represented as property in 1870 (which is at the valuation of $500 each), the value of property in thirteen Southern States, excluding Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, was $3,993,909,629 in 1860, and in 1870 $2,762,263,429, or an actual loss in ten years of 30 per cent of the value of all property. In the three States, the valuation for 1870 was 74 per cent greater for Delaware, 56 per cent greater for Maryland, and 134 per cent greater for Missouri, than that of 1860. Counting the gain in these States, the actual loss for all the Southern States during ten years was 8½ per cent of the entire valuation of 1860. Estimating the value of greenbacks for 1870 at 81 cents, the depreciation of the property in the former slave-holding States, excluding the loss of the slaves, was $418,000,000, or about $30 in gold for every man, woman, and child, white and black, now living in those States. Excluding the three States which show large gains, the loss of the other thirteen States in ten years was $1,231,000,000 in gold, or $109 in gold for every man, woman, and child. If we add to this the estimated value of the slave property, which was the largest and most profitable the people possessed, the depreciation amounts to $3,230,000,000, or $287 in gold for each person. In other words, the value of property in the Southern States is not to-day more than one-half what it was thirteen years ago.

Examining the property in detail has led to the same result. The value of the farms in the Southern States, as shown by the census reports, was less in currency in 1870 than it was in gold in 1860 by more than $750,000,000. The loss on farm lands in thirteen of the States, on a gold basis, was $1,092,773,161, or greater than the entire value that remains. During the ten years intervening, 2,830 miles of railroad were constructed at a cost of $100,000,000, which should have added proportionately to the value of farm-lands. But in spite of this investment, the farm-lands of the South are not worth to-day one-half of what they were worth in 1860, though the building of railroads in the country at large during the same time has increased the value of farms three-fold. The shrinkage in the value of farms per acre confirms this estimate. In West Virginia and Virginia it was $2.39, or 20 per cent; in Tennessee, $4.10, or 30 per cent; in Florida, $2.23, or 40 per cent; in North Carolina, $2.84, or 47 per cent; in Arkansas, $5.32, or 56 per cent; in Louisiana, $13.29, or 60 per cent; in South Carolina, $5.63, or 66 per cent; and so on. The depreciation in the valuation of farm implements in the same time was from $89,846,009 in gold in 1860 to $55,821,280 in currency in 1870, or a loss of more than one-half. The decrease in the value of stocks and crops that were raised in 1860 and 1870 was in the some proportion.

The figures, though sufficiently startling in themselves, do not represent the loss by prevention of natural increase, which it is proper to consider. The gain in wealth in New York was 185 per cent in gold values; in Iowa, 135; in Missouri, 134; in Pennsylvania, 117; in Michigan, 126; in California, 148. The average gain in all the States, except the thirteen Southern States under consideration, was 111 per cent in the ten years. At this ratio, the wealth of these Southern States would have been increased by $4,000,000,000, instead of being diminished by $1,200,000,000. The difference to the country, therefore, by the impoverishment of the Southern States, is represented by more than $5,000,000,000, or considerably more than our National debt.

There are few men at the present day who will care to dispose of the whole question by deciding the impoverishment to be a just visitation upon the South for the sins of the Rebellion. Practical men will rather stop to consider that the burden of this loss falls upon the entire country, and inquire into the cause of it. It cannot be traced to the emancipation of the slaves. The slaves were emancipated in Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, but the increase of wealth in those States was severally 74, 56, and 134 per cent in ten years. The ravages of war will not account for it, for no State suffered more severely than Missouri, unless it was Virginia, from the brunt of battle and neighborhood turmoil. Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri were all Southern States, but, while they gained an average of 100 per cent in wealth, the thirteen other Southern States lost an average of 50 per cent in wealth. There is only one other cause that can account for this wholesale impoverishment, and that is to be found in the abuses incident to reconstruction. Maryland, Delaware, and Missouri did not suffer these abuses, and therefore advanced steadily in material prosperity along with the Northern States. All the other Southern States did suffer from them, and retrograded accordingly. These abuses may be summed up under two general heads: (1) The diversion of a large proportion of the colored people from systematic industry, and (2) the villainies of carpet-bagism. The misapprehension of the negroes as to the meaning of emancipation was serious enough in itself to occasion a shock in business. They very generally construed emancipation from slavery to mean emancipation from work. They were encouraged in this view by the management of the Freedmen's Bureau, and by the promises of Northern demagogues anxious for political preferment. Nevertheless, what they did earn was their own, and that was a moral compensating advantage. The riotous reign of the carpet-baggers in the Southern States, plundering the people on every side, and loading them down with debt and taxation, will account for the general impoverishment even more than the slothfulness of the blacks. The time has now come for the people of the North to remove the cause which is still working the same results. The Southern people are completely cowed, and in many States will probably never make another effort without aid to rescue themselves and their property from the despotism that rules to ruin. But the people of the North cannot afford to have this process of impoverishment continue. The difference of $5,000,000,000 in property values at the South, including the actual depreciation and the stoppage of natural increase, means a withdrawal of that amount of tax-paying resources. This withdrawal of taxes, which the Southern States might pay under favorable circumstances, throws just that additional burden upon the tax-paying property of the North. In this view of the case, the support of the carpet-bag Governments of the Southern States falls proportionately upon every tax-payer in the Northern States.

A ridiculous scene recently occurred in the English Parliament. On the 18th of July, Mr. Whalley asked Mr. Gladstone whether he was aware that a Jesuit priest had been permitted to have the exclusive use of Canterbury Cathedral upon the occasion of the pilgrimage of Roman Catholics to the tomb of St. Thomas a' Becket, and to lecture for over an hour to the pilgrims in eulogy of the old monks and priests who were formerly connected with that Cathedral; and, if he was so aware, whether he deemed it expedient to prevent the recurrence of such proceedings in the future. Mr. Gladstone said in reply that, from all the information he could gather, there were only two suspicious circumstances connected with the affair. One was that a body of Roman Catholics had visited the Cathedral upon a day in some way connected with the martyrdom of Thomas a' Becket, and the other was that the handbill announcing the meeting was printed on pink paper, which appeared also to have some mysterious connection with the martyrdom. Mr. Gladstone further informed the distressed Mr. Whalley that he knew of but two ways to prevent the recurrence of such proceedings in future. One was to close the Cathedral, which would be a public misfortune; and the other was to administer a religious test to visitors. Mr. Whalley, however, was not enterely satisfied until he had asked whether he would be allowed to address an assembly in the Cathedral, to which Mr. Gladstone replied in the affirmative,—providing Mr. Whalley had some useful information to impart. The latter assurance seemed to comfort Mr. Whalley, and he sat down amid roars of laughter. The incident is significant, as showing that fanaticism in religious matters is not confined to one country or period.

While the law in England which prohibits the marriage of a widower with his deceased wife's sister is strictly enforced, the sister being nothing more than a mistress in the eyes of the law, a recent case shows that the Courts of Equity in Great Britain will not allow it to affect her property rights. One Capt. Hardinge, who lived near Birmingham, Eng., married a Miss Buckton, his deceased wife's sister; but, before marrying her, deeded to trustees a considerable amount of property for her benefit. After Capt. Hardinge's death, his heir-at-law sued for the recovery of the property thus deeded away, on the ground that it had been given for an immoral and unlawful consideration,—that of Miss Buckton's cohabitating with him under mere form of marriage which the law did not recognize. The Court held that, while it was its duty to discourage fictitious marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity, it could not, as a Court of Equity, find any ground for setting aside a trust for the benefit of a woman so married. The decision is a virtual acknowledgment of the absurdity of the law.

It is a significant circumstance that the betrothal of Prince Arthur, of the royal family of England, to the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, was not announced until after the British Parliament had voted £25,000, or about $125,000, a year to the Duke of Edinburgh as his marriage-portion. In fact, the engagement, which had leaked out, was officially denied at the time the Duke of Edinburgh's wedding-portion was under consideration. It was evidently thought to be good policy to submit the demand for extravagant royal annuities one by one. The British people will probably congratulate themselves that there are only two more unmarried children left in the royal family, one boy and one girl. But, by the time they are through granting annuities to royal children, there will probably be an extensive demand for annuities for royal grandchildren. The royal family of Great Britain is unfortunately large and proverbially prolific.

NOTES AND OPINION.

William Allen, whom the Democrats have nominated for Governor of Ohio, was a Senator in Congress from 1837 to 1849, twelve years, and had previously served in the Lower House. In those days he was a famous orator and a power in the land, but since 1849 he has lived quietly on his farm near Chillicothe. Among his contemporary Senators, shelved in 1849, were John A. Dix, Sidney Breese, and Simon Cameron, all now again in active public life, and Mr. Allen is said to be as young a man as they.

—Here is characteristic meanness: The Mayor of Providence, R. I., one Doyle, is a "salary-grabber," and gave the casting vote in Council, this year, to increase his own pay. He now decides that teachers in the public schools must forfeit one-sixth of their annual salaries for the July and August vacation.

—The Boston *Globe's* Washington correspondent calls attention to it that, up to Aug. 4 (Congressional pay-day), not one member of the Forty-third Congress has failed to accept his share of the salary-grab.

—The New York *Tribune*, which publishes a full list of the last "Thieving Congress" and details of the salary-grab (given elsewhere in our columns), says:

> No party or faction, no State or section, can carry this miserable business into a partisan fight and try to make a slogan of what is too general a shame. Republicans and Democrats and Liberals are all stained alike with the same uncleanness. The frugal New Englander and the liberal Westerner have yielded to the same temptation. There are bankrupts and millionaires on the same list. Of course, the more prominent part in the swindle was taken by the Republican leaders of both Houses, and it is upon them that the heaviest responsibility must fall. But the Democrats, with equal greediness, aided with their votes and shared in the plunder, and even the little band of Liberals furnished their full contingent to the grabbers. It is a disgrace to the party under whose rule it was accomplished, and a disgrace no less to the opposition which permitted and abetted, and divided the spoils. It is a symptom of a grave general disease which cannot be localized. We shall make a great mistake if we content ourselves by punishing a few scapegoats. . . . It is only when the mass of voters rise above party, and show that they consider common honesty in public affairs a more important matter than party success, that the men who make politics a trade are taught that they cannot steal with impunity.

—Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is a salary-grabber, and was some time since said to have expressed himself with forcible but inelegant contempt of the "cowards who refunded." Mr. Randall is also (by last year's appointment) Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee, and the Buffalo *Express* (Administration) says:

> Mr. Randall has put forth a flaming address to the Democratic remains in Pennsylvania, calling upon them to arise and overthrow the wicked Radicals. He groans over the fearful corruption at Washington and wails over Louisiana. Indeed he cannot say too much about Louisiana, for it is his strong-hold. But not a word do we find about that culminating outrage in the way of Radical corruption—the back-pay steal—not one reproachful word. As that was about the worst thing done by the last Congress, we are naturally surprised at Mr. Randall's silence until we recall certain facts. The record shows that the Hon. Sam Randall was one of Butler's steadiest allies in the putting through of that famous bill. He voted for increase of salary and back-pay from beginning to end, and took his share of the spoils and has them now. And this is why the Hon. Samuel J. Randall forgets to mention "back-pay" among the other grievances.

—Gen. Butler, the leading Administration Republican of Massachusetts; Senator Carpenter, the leader of the same party in Wisconsin, and Congressman Platt, of Virginia, have come out in defense of the salary-steal. It is now the turn of Roscoe Conkling to speak in its defense. Having taken his portion, it is time for him to defend his action, or he may fall into disfavor at the White House.—*New York World.*

—In Virginia, the carpet-baggers have justified the steal and stand by the Congressmen who voted for the steal. . . . Virginia is more directly under the influence of Washington sentiment, and it is fair to presume that the Virginia Radicals reflect the sentiment of King Hiram and his satellites. Here in the West, where an indignation arose among the farmers which threatened the overthrow of King Hiram's Generals, profession became necessary to retain the spoils. The inconsistency is one worthy of the men who direct the affairs of the party from Washington, and our readers can judge for themselves whether or not the Iowa Radical platform reflects the probable policy of the Government for the coming year.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.*

—Five Democratic Congressmen and one Democratic Senator from Virginia have drawn their "back-pay." Will the Conservative Convention which meets at Richmond this week pay heed to this fact? Whatever taint may attach to those members who have taken the money, a few of them, notably Mr. Platt, Republican, of Virginia, have been bold and manly enough to defend their action, and we have yet to hear of a Democrat who has done likewise. Will Messrs. Critcher, Braxton, Duke & Co., speak to this point at Richmond?—*National Republican, Washington, D. C.*

—The Nevada papers are calling on Congressman Kendall to explain why he supported the back-salary swindle. He will hardly undertake the task. It is a hard thing to explain, and can only be done by admitting the motive to be the same as that which prompts one man to stop another on the highway and rob him—a desire for money without the principle to obtain it honestly.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Are the farmers, laborers, and mechanics of the United States aware that several hundred persons (including John B. Hawley, of this city) are each drawing $625 per month, and receiving the money regularly, for doing absolutely nothing? This too, while farmers are earning on the average $419 a year, and all classes of industrial persons averaging only $535 a year. Remember, farmers, that one of you must toil for nearly a year and a half to produce the money to pay Congressman Hawley for doing nothing a single month. In the general pursuit of life, when people do nothing they get nothing. Congress is doing nothing until December. In the interval $625 is sent to each member every month, and $5,028,820 will have been disbursed in this way before the session begins.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

—If the men who take back-pay or refuse to repeal forward pay are ever returned to Congress by either party in this country, there is literally nothing in universal public condemnation. Nor is there anything which Congressmen need fear to do on account of regard to the opinion of the people. If these raiders are approved by being kept in office, they are practically invited to collectively and severally enrich themselves out of the Public Treasury without stint or scruple.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

—The defendants in the Credit Mobilier suits have asked an extension of time until October, in which to prepare their answer. In the meantime, Matt Carpenter, Ben Butler, *Harper's Weekly*, and a few other salable articles will do their best to create a public sentiment against the suits, in the hope that they will be withdrawn. The last *Harper's Weekly* contains a long editorial, in which it takes strong grounds against the suits, and defends the men who entered into the enterprise of forming the Credit Mobilier scheme. The article sounds so much like a certain portion of Senator Carpenter's Janesville speech that it is no trouble at all to imagine that it was written by that gentleman. Of this the country may be assured: The Government, in its prosecution of these suits, will be opposed by all the ability at the command of several eminent legal gentlemen who have received back pay, and who will, during their opposition, be receiving at the rate of $7,500 per year. They may not be the known attorneys against the Government, to be sure, but they will be the power behind the throne. And we fear that they will succeed in defeating the ends of justice.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—It is an established fact in the belief of all right-minded men that William M. Tweed, and a few others associated with him, have stolen from the city and county treasury of New York, on various pretenses, and by a variety of means, while they were the city government, the sum of about $30,000,000. It is also a notable and unexplained fact that not one of the men who so monstrously enriched themselves at the expense of the people, have ever, by any legal proceedings, been compelled to disgorge a single dollar of this enormous theft, or punished for the act.—*New York Evening Post.*

—At each recurring political contest the people have been roused into a blind, almost fanatical conflict with each other, until they have lost sight of their own and the country's interest, and have been anxious only that their own partisan measures should be successful in the strife. The result has been that however zealously the people have labored in these conflicts, they have been beaten when apparently the most successful. Each contest has been followed with an imposition of increased burdens alike upon the victor and the vanquished; and whichever party has accumulated the most votes, the same result has followed, an almost total disregard of the rights of the great masses of the people. . . . . Then we say, march the political tricksters to the rear, advance the people to the front, and seize the victory just now within reach.—*Jefferson (Wis.) Banner.*

—It is without doubt true that the leaders of the Republican party are anxious to keep the Democratic organization intact, and, if necessary, "will subscribe liberally for that purpose." It cannot be forgotten that the Democracy once entertained a similar affection for the old Whig party, and was the most sincere mourner at the funeral of that grand old organization. It is apparent, however, that the work of disintegration in the Democratic party is rapidly going on, and that the day is not far distant when it will only be known in history with the Federalists and Whigs of past days.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—If the farmers of Illinois and the Northwest will address themselves to a complete reform of our Tariff laws—that we may have, in the language of the McLean County farmers, "a tariff for revenue, but none for the protection of special interests"—they will find that instead of raising corn to pay Pennsylvania iron manufacturers' immense profits with which to corrupt Congress and carry elections, they have struck at the very root of more than half their ills; that they have done more to secure cheap transportation and consequently remunerative prices for their products than all the laws for the control of railroads that can be passed.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—It is estimated that the farmers of Iowa have saved $2,000,000 since the beginning of the year; in other words the Granger is richer annually by from $100 to $400 than he was ere he adopted, as his guiding rules, cash, common sense, and co-operation. There is a step beyond this which the farmer must inevitably see and inevitably take. If the manufacturers have been enabled to strike off from a quarter to a half of the price of their goods and yet lose nothing, the farmers will argue that such monopolies as the sewing-machines and mower-and-reaper rings can and must make still further reductions. If boots, blankets, plows, cultivators, and cloths are enhanced in cost by the protective system, which takes much money out of the popular pocket but puts little or none into the Public Treasury, they will insist on the abolition of that legalized plunder. The farmers are finding out what placed mortgages on their farms and threadbare coats on their backs.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Times.*

> The farmers of the West complain of railroad extortion, yet we find from a table before us that only [illegible] of the twelve railroads in Wisconsin paid a dividend in 1871.—*New York Tribune.*

If the *Tribune* would ascertain and state how many millions of profits these companies put into real estate, rolling-stock, etc., to be divided years hence, in scrip dividends, its statement would be still more significant than it is.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—As a spoiled child who, when he cannot have his own way, will by intentional meanness act so that the parents' wiser way results in evil rather than benefit, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway strive by every possible ingenious interpretation of the new law to make it as hateful and insupportable as possible. The [illegible] of torture they have invented is their [illegible] rate to manufacturers. All along the road they apply to wholesale steam manufactories the same rates of freight that they do to private shipments of household furniture by the [illegible] load. The result is that where such manufacturers formerly paid the railroad 30 cents per hundred pounds, they now have to pay [illegible]. The imposition is complained of all along the road. It amounts to almost an embargo on such large manufacturers as Upson & Johnson, so far as Southwestern Illinois is concerned.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Iroquois County.

WATSEKA, Ill., Aug. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee in this (Iroquois) county, held July 14 last, it was decided not to call a straight party convention, and the Chairman was directed to issue a call for a People's Anti-monopoly Convention, in which men of all parties might participate. As the Committee was composed almost entirely of farmers, there remains no question as to the sincerity of their motives; but it has leaked out that the old ring-masters and political wire-pulling are laying their plans to capture the movement by packing the caucuses and running the Convention to suit their own ends. This course has roused the true reformers in the Republican ranks, and a Farmers' Delegate Convention has been called to meet here on the 8th of this month (next Friday) to discuss the propriety of issuing a call for a Farmers' Anti-Monopoly Convention, to nominate county officers and declare their sentiments. There will doubtless be a large turn-out and an interesting time. Old Iroquois is wide awake, and her farmers do not propose to have their movement for genuine reform attached to the tail of any party.

Pike County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention of Pike County was held on the 4th inst., at Pittsfield. The nominations were as follows: Judge, J. G. Pettingill; Clerk, John L. Frye; Treasurer, David Hollis; School Superintendent, J. W. Johnson. The Hon. Scott Wike offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Republican party, having control of the legislation of the country, and of the administration of National affairs, is responsible for the oppression of the people occasioned by an unwise tariff, unconscionable monopolies, and the flagrant and outrageous impositions upon the South, and especially upon the State of Louisiana, and for the corruption and extravagance with which the country is reeking. That we denounce it for its corruption and extravagance in squandering the public domain from the people to rich and soulless corporations, for the insufferable burdens visited upon one class of industries and productions for the benefit and protection of another, and for salary-grab, back-pay steals, and Credit Mobilier transactions.

Resolved, That we have confidence to believe that the various Labor Associations, Farmers' Clubs and Granges, Free-Trade Leagues, and like organizations, will result, through their deliberations and exertions, in building up a healthy public feeling that will result in freeing the country from oppressive and unjust discriminating tariffs, and the odious monopolies with which the country is cursed, as well as driving from place and power the men and parties that stand in the way of regeneration and reform.

Resolved, That, while we hold the Republican party, and especially the Executive of the Government, without whose aid the outrages could not have been perpetrated, and who is the chief participant in the spoils, responsible for the so-called salary-grab or steal, we denounce alike the Republican and Democratic members of Congress who supported and voted for that infamous measure.

Resolved, That we reflect upon and point with pride to the history of the administration of the country by the Democratic party in relation to its domestic and political economy, as well as its foreign policy, from the days of Jefferson to the administration of Buchanan, and that we believe the firm principles upon which the party was founded, and under which the country rose so rapidly to such greatness and prosperity, are indispensable to a free and prosperous government. And whilst we revere and venerate the name by which that party is and has been known, we here declare that we are willing as individuals to co-operate and labor with any organization or body of men, by whatever name designated, to rid the country of its present grievances, and restore a wholesome and economical administration of public affairs.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The eastern end of North Water street is being paved.

The alley which runs from opposite the east end of the Court-House to Wabash avenue is being paved with asphalt.

Yesterday three boys, who were being taken to the Reform School at Pontiac by Sheriff Bradley, managed to slip the hand-cuffs from their wrists and almost escaped.

Banyon yesterday morning discharged the bunko-steerers arrested on Wednesday. He said he could not fine them for vagrancy because they did not sleep in barns. Won't the boys accommodate him? How much do decisions of this kind cost?

Mr. Frank Nourse counted the vehicles which passed a given point on the Grand boulevard on Wednesday evening from 7:23 o'clock until 8:23, and found the total to be 1,422. There were 52 horseback riders, making a grand total of 1,474.

The alarm of fire from Box 54, at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday, was occasioned by a woman carelessly placing a lighted candle in an oil-barrel, at Fairbank, Peck & Co.'s oil-mills, at the corner of Blackwell and Nineteenth streets. Loss nominal.

The stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad met yesterday at 142 La Salle street to consider the prospect of getting a new route into the city. It was announced that the necessary funds were raised, but no action could be taken until the return of the President, who is out of the city.

Superintendent Washburn has been requested by Postmaster McArthur to aid him in detecting mail-box thieves. It seems that, under the disguise of gray uniforms, thieves have made extensive raids upon letter-boxes, and have stolen large quantities of valuable letters. A number of police officers are to be detailed to watch them.

John James, a young man who has been in the habit of selling newspapers, was adjudged by the County Court yesterday to be of unsound mind. His case is considered hopeless. Sophia Wurst, a German, aged 40 years, was also declared insane. The other case, however, was the worst.

On Wednesday afternoon, Samuel Livington, a respectable old gentleman, in crossing the tracks of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway, at Halsted street, stumbled and fell, and was run over and instantly killed. Deputy-Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Another country-cousin, of lofty character and good standing in the community where he resides, fell a victim to the bunko fraternity yesterday. At Joliet George Wood is not a criminal, but a Justice of the Peace, and is said to be a pretty shrewd, and withal an honorable, man. He came to Chicago yesterday morning, got roped in, and lost $15. It was a very cheap lesson.

The failure of the firms of East & Case and Case, Klaus & Co., lumber dealers, Green Bay, Mich., turns out to be more serious than at first reported. The liabilities of East & Case are reported to be about $280,000, and those of Case, Klaus & Co. $200,000. Artemus Carter, Irish, Bullen & Co., and Blanchard & Borland have been the consignees of the suspended firms in this city.

The excursion party to the Thousand Islands, now being organized by E. H. Talbot, Esq., of the *Evening Mail*, and other citizens, promises to be a very congenial one. It is filling up rapidly, the participants being mainly ladies and gentlemen who know how to enjoy such a trip. The party will leave by steamer Montgomery, on Tuesday evening.

The business at the courts yesterday was very light, indeed, almost all the court-rooms being empty, while the Judges who filed an appearance indulged in very short sessions. The only busy mortals round the courts are the minute clerks, who are improving the shining hour by doing an immense amount of copy. The caligrapherous Burkland has his hands full in teaching the art of record writing to two assistants.

Arthur Welch, alias Boone, snatched $100 from a safe in the store of Hartman & Bro., corner of Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, yesterday, and then ran away. He was pursued by an employe of the store, who came up with him near the Twelfth street bridge. An encounter ensued, during which the thief drew a revolver. He was finally captured by Detective Miller, and taken to the Twelfth Street Station. Under his coat-collar $42 was found. The rest he had thrown away.

The Board of Public Works yesterday received bids for printing its twelfth annual report, proposals for laying sewers in the three divisions of the city, and opened bids for the construction of the approaches to Halsted street bridge. The lowest were as follows: Clinton Schmidt, curb walls, $15.50 per cord; W. F. Hilden, filling, 30 cents per cubic yard; George L. Batchelder, paving, 70 cents per square yard; Detroit Bridge Company, superstructure, $61,500.96; Davis & Bourelin, $43,864; Keystone Bridge Company $69,900; American Bridge Company, $44,944.50; Fox & Howard, $49,800.

Mr. Gideon Truesdell, lumber merchant, is the happy owner of a valuable farm, which he asserts is one of the finest in the country. About seven years ago he was tantalized by the lumber fraternity that he could not turn out good cheese. Feeling aggrieved at such an imputation, he sent to the city an immense cheese and a barrel of Kenosha crackers, and gave a grand cheese-and-cracker banquet to his brother-lumbermen. Ever since, on the same day of the year, Mr. Truesdell has treated his confreres to the same repast. Yesterday was the regular anniversary, and another banquet was held at the Lumberman's Exchange. A sixty-pound cheese, a barrel of Kenosha crackers, and a barrel of lager-beer disappeared from the table in less time than one can say Jack Robinson.

Detective Gaallgher, of the Armory Station, yesterday made an important arrest, in the person of a negro named John Baveuau. This fellow was sentenced, to the Penitentiary some nine years ago, to serve a term of eighteen years, by Judge Breese, of the Illinois Supreme Bench, for entering the bedroom of a lady and committing an assault. He served eight years, when the Governor, in a fit of sympathy or emotional insanity, pardoned him out. Yesterday morning Gallagher detected him in the act of attempting to dispose of a valuable watch in a pawn-shop on State street. Being suspicious that the negro was not the legitimate owner of the watch, he arrested him. An examination at the Armory revealed a leather belt around his waist, inside of which were found five watches and a pair of bracelets, showing that Executive clemency had been abused, and that the negro had not been benefited by his confinement at Joliet. He will be examined before Banyon this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

A larger audience attended the opening of the second season at McVicker's Theatre than has been found there for a very long time. The lower part of the house was amply covered, and the upper circles well filled. The opening piece was a comedy by Dion Boucicault, "The West End; or, The Irish Heiress." It is not well known among Chicago theatre-goers, not having been produced in this city for years. It was possibly chosen for the purpose of bringing out the leading members of the company, Mrs. Thomas Barry and Mr. W. R. Floyd, but cannot be regarded as a very wise choice. If Mr. McVicker intended to take the audience by storm, and make his opening an ovation, he could scarcely have chosen a more unfortunate piece. The two first acts are extremely tedious, the dialogue washy and frequently silly, and offering to the performers no very obvious opportunity for the exhibition of whatever talent they may possess. The plot is mournfully trite. It is the old, old story of groundless jealousy between husband and wife caused by the mistaken delivery of two letters. The situations are generally weak, and one whole act is devoted to drunken scenes which are little short of disgusting. There are occasional sallies of wit in the dialogue, but not enough to redeem it, and many of these fall flat. "The West End" would be the funeral dirge of any young playwright of the present day, and is unworthy its author. The company, or rather those members of it who are not known in this city, were suffering under the additional disadvantages of extreme nervousness. Later in the fall, when Mrs. Barry has become better acquainted with Chicago audiences, and begins to feel at home, there is reason to look for excellent acting on her part. So sterling a leading lady will tend to greatly diminish the distance between stars like Booth and Miss Neilson and the balance of the company. The same remarks apply to Mr. Floyd. It would be unfair to criticize the performance for the reasons given above. This evening, Bulwer's celebrated comedy, "Money," will be given, with a strong cast.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS.

The city is already thoroughly billed for Barnum, and every urchin has already announced the arrival of the great hippodrome, menagerie, and museum to his youthful acquaintances, and every preparation that skillful advertising can make, is made. It is worthy of note that, so far as the notices of this mammoth show in other cities are concerned, they are invariably of the most commendatory character. The St. Louis papers eulogize every department of the circus.

ST. JARLATH'S FAIR CONCERT.

The grand concert announced for yesterday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Irish-American Exposition, was rather tardy in commencing, it being nearly half-past 9 o'clock before the programme was commenced. With this exception the concert was very gratifying, both in point of attendance and the quality of the entertainment. Mrs. Minahan was recalled after singing *Il Bacio*, and gave the popular ballad of "Five O'clock in the Morning." Miss Lyons tried hard to make herself old and ugly to suit her character, but neither old bonnet nor cap could hide her fresh complexion and bright eyes, so that she was not successful in appearing otherwise than as charming and pretty as possible. Miss Scanlon's singing was worthy of special commendation. The selections were well suited to her voice, and she delivered them simply, and *con multo expressione*. She has a voice of remarkable sweetness and depth, while there is a rich fullness in it which impresses the listener with a grateful sense of relief after hearing the average amateur singer. There is a peculiarly pleasant purity and freshness in her tones. Miss Scanlon is evidently not one of those artists who consider mere language and flexibility superior to sentiment and expression. With thorough training, which her voice undoubtedly needs, Miss Scanlon could take a place second to none of our native *prime donne*. The whole evening was an eminently enjoyable one, and the large audience were highly gratified with their entertainment.

THE MUSICAL INSTITUTE CONCERT.

The National Normal Musical Institute, which has been in session at the Chicago University since the middle of July, gave its first public demonstration last evening, in the shape of a concert, at the University Place Baptist Church. The auditorium was well filled, although some vacant pews here and there testified to a lack of proper musical appreciation in that section of the city. The concert was under the direction of Mr. Carl Zerrahn, the accomplished leader of the Boston Handel and Hadyn Society, who has had charge of the oratorio music and chorus practice during the session. The concert was intended to show to the public what the pupils in attendance had accomplished in musical progress, especially in comparison with the efforts of the Institute last summer, and in this respect there is only need for hearty congratulation. The chorus has reason to be proud of its conductor and the conductor of his chorus, especially in view of the comparatively short time they have been under his care. The chorus numbers about 125 voices, the parts being quite equally divided. The sopranos and bassos of course preponderated in power, but the difference was not so marked as is usually the case in mixed choruses. The voices were mostly young and very fresh, which made the quality of tone admirable, and, added to this, there was evident throughout a musical intelligence of a very high order, and an enthusiasm which could only come from those who are making music the pursuit of their lives, and not a mere accomplishment. Last summer, the principal work of study was Costa's "Eli." This summer the chorus has had not only "Eli," but also Mendelssohn's Forty-second Psalm ("As the Hart Pants"), which, though much shorter, is far more difficult, and requires extremely careful and conscientious study. The performance of it showed that its study had been a labor of love. The choral numbers, especially the tremendously involved and long finale, "Why, My Soul," were admirably given, not only in promptness and decision, but also in the minor details of expression. The sopranos were specially clear and vigorous in their attack, and the bassos were as steady as clock-work. In the solo passages the altos and tenors developed a fine quality of tone. The aria, "For My Soul Thirsteth," and the two recitatives of the work, were taken by Miss Anna S. Lewis, a young singer who has before this appeared in our concert-rooms. Her voice is a very rich soprano of considerable strength, and, although her method for oratorio music is as yet rather crude, and she showed evident signs of fatigue, still she acquitted herself very creditably, especially so for a singer who makes little pretensions. It was the singing of a student, but of a student who may yet take a high place. The other numbers for the chorus were Barnby's "Sweet and Low," Mendelssohn's "Song of the Lark," and Farewell to the Forest," Beethoven's Jubilate, and a glee very happily arranged from Offenbach by Mr. F. Root, which were specially adapted for bringing out delicate lights and shades. In all the nice points of expression, in swells and crescendos, sudden changes of tempo, and especially in pianissimo effects, the chorus did some very handsome work. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Liebling played the andante and scherzo from the Rubinstein sonata, which they have played before, and although there was not a complete sympathy between them, still their effort got an enthusiastic encore, to which they replied with Schumann's "Abendlied," which they gave very smoothly, and with much feeling. Mr. Lewis subsequently played the "Nel Cor Piu" of Paganini, which bristles with technical difficulties. Mr. Lewis' mastery of them, however, showed that his hand has not yet forgotten its old cunning. He received an enthusiastic encore, and created another furor with the effects of his underbow playing. Taken all in all, the concert was a delightful one. The Messrs. Root may well feel pleased over the result of their undertaking, and Mr. Zerrahn takes one more feather back to Boston in his cap. The second and closing concert will be given next Tuesday evening, upon which occasion "Eli" will be sung.

PERSONAL.

Capt. E. P. Dore is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. J. N. Hill, Logansport, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. M. Walters, of China, is at the Grand Pacific.

Lord J. K. Parker, of England, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. Ed. Chism, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Thomas Darwin, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

Ben DeBar, the actor, of New Orleans, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Henry Root, of Quincy, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gov. C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. B. Caldwell, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

Hon. J. Will, from New York, is stopping at the Briggs House.

The Hon. William Makepeace, of Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

Prof. Woodbridge, of Youngstown, O., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. John Boyd, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

Gen. E. A. Paine, of Monmouth, is at the West Side Briggs.

Col. J. N. Dobie, of Cincinnati, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. J. H. Butter, of New Jersey, is at the Grand Pacific.

Hon. H. H. Getty and wife, of Muskegon, are at the Briggs House.

F. W. Savage, C. M. Savage, of London, are at the Grand Pacific.

M. A. Berton, and A. B. Robertson, of London, Eng., are at the Sherman.

The Hon. Melville Ballard, of Washington, D. C., is at the Grand Pacific.

B. F. Lindsey, of the O. A. & St. L. R. R. is at the West Side Briggs House.

W. H. Donahey, Assistant Attorney General of Indiana, is stopping at the Central.

Judge Henry L. Bryant, of Lewiston, is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. George Green, President of the R. C. R. & M. R. R., is in the city, and is at the West Side Briggs.

State Senator Ware, of McDonough County, is in the city investing in real estate. Accompanied by Senator McGrath, he has been inspecting the city and suburbs.

James H. Foster, of the well-known dry goods house of Jaggard & Foster, of Leavenworth, Kan., has been in the city during the past week buying heavily of Chicago merchants.

W. Bowman, Atchison; S. Peehl, Cincinnati; E. W. Middington, Detroit; J. S. Wolf, Elkhart; S. Stern, Rockford; T. Corbitt, Marion; J. D. Platt, Warren, Ill., are at the Briggs.

The employes of the firm of Edwards, Bluett & Co. last evening exhibited their regards for the late cashier, Mr. A. S. Curran, by presenting him with a silver pitcher and salver on the occasion of his birthday.

Mr. S. S. Whitney, an old and respected business man who has become identified with the city, died at his residence yesterday morning. The Board of Trade, of which he was a member, passed resolutions of respect to his memory.

Among the arrivals at the Central Hotel are George Ross, Omaha; A. S. Kern, South Bend; J. Jenkins, Milwaukee; G. H. Maiten, Cleveland; Charles C. Bishop, Philadelphia; T. H. Carter, Tamagua, Pa.; John Stewart, Hamilton; G. W. Howe, Coldwater, Mich.

The following were at the Commercial yesterday; W. H. Stevenson, New Orleans; John S. George, Cedar Rapids; J. B. Armstrong, Guelph, Ont.; F. W. Neil, England; A. Burbank, Rochester; G. N. Hale, South Haven; D. B. Jones, New York; J. H. Ireland, Syracuse; George Noon, Detroit; H. Lincoln, Buckley.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman yesterday; B. M. Green, Burlington; Frank Bowman, New York; B. K. Muller, Milwaukee; D. A. Ross, Detroit; C. F. Harroyt, Norristown, Pa.; John Boyd, Washington; Z. B. Caldwell, Philadelphia; C. E. Parker, Meridan, Conn.; S. Sachs, San Francisco.

W. R. Steele, Fort Wayne; A. Kuogle, Manchester; Judge J. W. McClelland, Brazil; E. Worth, Carlinville; A. Gilchrist, St. Paul; W. S. Walton, Nev.; James A. Olmstead, St. Paul; W. F. Kenyon, New York; N. J. Meek, Pittsburgh; J. A. Modisette, Uniontown, Pa.; W. S. Wood, Pittsburgh; J. H. Archer, Texas; J. Gaylord, Detroit; and J. P. Eyre, Chester, Pa., were among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House yesterday.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday: J. J. Ridgway, Philadelphia; J. W. Ireland, Syracuse; H. G. H. Tarr, Cincinnati; C. H. Sprague, Boston; T. K. Strong, Cleveland; F. Wollington, Detroit; H. P. Andrew, Hamilton, Ont.; J. B. Cook, St. Paul; R. R. Lockwood, Mine La Motte; R. H. Munson, East Saginaw. J. W. Morrill, Louisville, Ky.; C. H. Pond, Connecticut; John S. Penter, Lake Superior.

F. G. L. Struve, Consul at Quebec, is visiting at home in Jefferson, Wis.

Boss Tweed promises himself a cotttage by the sea, at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Prof. Silas H. Pearl, Principal of the State Normal School at Plymouth, N. H., died there, Aug. 4.

Col. W. K. DeGraffenreid, a prominent lawyer and Railroad President, died at Macon, Ga., on the 1st inst.

Miss Neilson, the pretty English actress, is the best woman swimmer that ever tried the surf at Long Branch.

Col. E. A. Calkins, of the Milwaukee *News*, is likely to go on the winning ticket, in Wisconsin, for Secretary of State.

Gov. Noyes and family are at Green Sulphur Springs, Ohio, where they intend spending a few weeks for health and pleasure.

Howard Glyndon (Miss Laura C. Redden), a deaf and dumb writer of note, is at Whipple's school in Ledyard, Conn., learning the process of lip-reading.

The Rev. R. S. Kendall, of Connecticut, who went abroad in 1871 as Consul to Brindisi, died, June 17, at Genoa. He was a brother of Congressman Kendall, of Nevada.

The chief clerk of the Postal Car Service between Washington and New York, Bryson McLellan, has been arrested for robbing the mails. He is a son of ex-Assistant Postmaster-General McLellan.

Says the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*: "O. P. Morton has decided to make only one speech during the Ohio campaign. He might omit that and send a few copies of his old speech—people will never know the difference."

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, with a party of friends, has been enjoying a short respite from his official duties, in making a flying visit to Saratoga, Lake Champlain, and other localities in Northern New York.

J. D. Blake, of Rochester, Minn., has resigned as a Trustee of Hamline University, because he considers the final location, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, dishonorable to the Trustees and a reproach to the Church.

Gov. Woodson, J. P. Grubb, and J. Kate Burgess left yesterday morning for Holt County, on a hunting excursion. The parties are now on the free dirt of Missouri, and in no danger of arrest—as long as they behave themselves.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Gazette.*

The Right Rev. Edward Harold Browne has been translated from the See of Ely to succeed the late Samuel Wilberforce as Bishop of Winchester. He graduated, as wrangler, at Cambridge, in 1832, became a Professor in 1854, and was made Bishop in 1864. The revenues of Ely are £5,500; of Winchester, £7,000.

English Republicans protest against Queen Victoria quartering her son Alfred on the people. They are harder to please than some American Republicans who hadn't a word to say when Grant elevated his son to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, over the head and shoulders of old and war-tried officers.—*New York Sun.*

James H. Slater, the late Congressman of Oregon, explains that he ought to have had $220 more than the salary-grab gave him, while, but for the salary-grab, he would have got $1,100 less, his claim for mileages having already been cut down to that extent. Therefore, while he is "in" $1,100 by the grab, he still considers himself an honest and an injured man.

One S. P. Brown, who has been a member of the Washington City Tammany Ring, better known as the Board of Public Works, has just been brought up to the "snubbing post" and compelled to pay over $3,500, balance overdrawn from the Government as Naval Agent during the war. Those fellows generally kept money enough to make them safe, and then they never crowded Government officials for a settlement.—*Toledo Blade.*

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Convict Attempts to Kill the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison---The Warden Severely Injured---The Convict Shot by the Warden.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 6.

The usual quiet of the State Prison at Charleston was disturbed on Tuesday by a dastardly and murderous attack upon the Warden, Gen. S. E. Chamberlain, in which he had a very narrow escape from receiving fatal injuries at the hands of a convict named Daniel Whelton.

The affair transpired in the repair-shop, on the ground floor of the long building at the lower end of the yard, and under the following circumstances:

The Warden was making his usual inspection of the workshops, and, shortly before 11 o'clock, he stepped into the repair-shop, where the making and mending of the convicts' garments is performed, and where also congregate the invalids of the institution. As he entered the shop he saw Whelton, who is employed in doing odd jobs about the prison-yard, walking up and down the floor. He paid no particular attention to the man at the time, and, after a brief tarry, the Warden passed up-stairs to the shoe-shop overhead. Whelton immediately followed the Warden up-stairs, but went up two flights to the bronze-shop, and, not seeing him there, he made an errand to the overseer, Officer Owen, the successor of Sargent, recently discharged. His question was about somebody who came to see him last fall, and which the officer knew nothing about, and, as he turned away, Whelton muttered something about having his d——d life.

He then went to the head of the stairs just as Warden Chamberlain came up from the lower story.

The Warden, seeing the convict away from his legitimate place, went to Officer Owen and asked him what his errand had been, when he informed Gen. Chamberlain of what had taken place. The Warden then proceeded down stairs to the repair-shop, whither Whelton had returned, and asked him by whose authority he had left the shop. He replied that it was without the permission of any one. He then began to talk upon the same subject which he had made the excuse for his visit to Officer Owen's shop.

The Warden then asked him if his head felt bad, and he replied that it did not. Gen. Chamberlain then told him that he had better put on his jacket and go along with him. This seemed to inflame Whelton, and he asked in an excited manner if he was to be locked up. The Warden told him he was, whereupon he ran and seized a large shovel standing in one corner of the shop, used in handling coal, and ran toward Gen. Chamberlain with the weapon raised above his head as if he intended to strike him.

It was but the work of a minute for the Warden to draw the small-sized revolver which he had in his pocket, and covering his man, waited for him to come nearer. He intended to wait until the motion to strike was actually made and then shoot the man.

Whelton, however, suddenly stopped, and with lightning-like rapidity hurled the shovel, blade first, full at the face of the Warden. For this the Warden was unprepared, and he could not escape the blow. The blade of the shovel, after cutting through the brim and crown of his straw hat, which had the effect to lessen the force of the blow somewhat, struck him perpendicularly on the right side of the face, cutting open his eye-brow and opening his face near the nose quite to the bone, making what at first appeared to be a mortal wound. Half-stunned and half-blinded as he was, he aimed his pistol at the convict and discharged it. The ball entered his left side, and striking the tenth rib cracked it, and then glanced into the fleshy part of the body, where it still remains.

No sooner had Whelton received the shot than he sprang for a second shovel, when Gen. Chamberlain fired again, the ball hitting the shovel and glancing off, injuring no one.

Before he could advance upon the Warden with his second weapon the convicts in the shop grabbed the would-be murderer, and, although he struggled violently to free himself and renew his attack, he was held until the arrival of an officer from outside the shop, when he was secured and taken to the hospital, where his wound was probed and dressed by Dr. Latimer, the assistant physician of the institution. Warden Chamberlain went to his office, where his wounds were dressed and he resumed his daily routine of duty. Although his injuries are in no wise dangerous, he will in all probability bear the marks of to-day's assault for the remainder of his days.

If the blow had been received upon the other cheek, the bone of which was broke in an engagement while in the service of his country, it would have been attended with fatal results.

Whelton, the would-be murderer, is a powerful man some 33 years of age, and was sentenced here Sept. 9, 1871, for a term of three years for making a murderous assault upon Officer Foster, of Boston, with a brick. He has been punished several times by the Warden for disobeying the rules of the institution.

The attack, it is surmised, is a premeditated affair, as on the 23d of July the Warden received a piece of paper, upon which was drawn a picture of a man enclosed in a coffin, and which bore the following inscription, printed with a pen: "Chamberlain, beware! Resign, or meet your fate within ten pays." This was signed "K. K. K."

Several convicts are supposed to be knowing to the fact that an attempt was to be made to take the Warden's life, and that Whelton was merely a tool. It is believed that the affair is also one of the results of the recent false charges made agrinst the management of the institution by an officer who some time since received his discharge, and these charges coming to the ears of the convicts, stimulated them to insubordination, resulting in a murderous attempt upon the life of the Warden.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad has 2,000 men at work between Steven's Point and Lake Superior.

—The Iowa State census, now in progress, shows a population of 744,032 in counties that had 740,186 in 1870.

—A Titusville (Penn.) girl, 13 years old, made her father drunk, stole $190 from him, and ran away with a sailor, and tried to commit suicide when overtaken.

—The latest snake story is told by the South Bend *Tribune*: "Henry Jaquith showed us this morning a greenish colored snake, or reptile, about four inches long, which was found in a hen's egg bought at Staple's grocery by his son Andrew Jaquith. The reptile had a rough or corrugated appearance, and when the egg was broken open it was alive and moving in the albumen. How it got there is a mystery we will not attempt to explain."

—We are warned by the Pottsville (Pa.) *Miner's Journal* that the advance in the price of anthracite at the mines will be 10 cents a ton for each month from August to November inclusive.

—The bridge over the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie will furnish an item for the telegraph about once a week for some time to come. Work begins this week on the foundation of the piers.

—The largest wrought-iron bridge in the United States has just been completed across White River for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. Its length is 1,625 feet, its extreme height 107 feet, with an average of 90 feet the entire distance. The bridge at the base is 30 feet wide and 8 feet 4 inches at the top, and is braced with iron rods and braces. The cost of the bridge is about $200,000.

—James Morgan, a lumber-dealer of Glens Falls, N. Y., and a prominent business man at that place, met with a horrible death on Thursday night. The circumstances, as reported to us by a correspondent, are as follows: Mr. Morgan heard the horses in his barn, during the night, kicking and making considerable noise, and taking a lantern he went to the barn, where, it is supposed, a horse kicked him insensible, breaking the lantern and setting fire to the barn. Mr. Morgan, the horses, and barn were entirely consumed.

—At North Ogden (Utah) recently a company of women went to the house of a man who was in the habit of beating his wife, and taking him to a barn, applied to his naked body a complete covering of tar, and would have added feathers but for the earnest pleadings of his forgiving spouse.

—On Wednesday of last week the son of O. J. Ausdahle, of Warren, Wis., aged twelve years, was drilling some of his playmates as soldiers, using a piece of lath to represent a sword, and while running at a rapid rate his foot caught in a croquet arch, throwing him with much force upon the sharp end of his sword, which entered the socket of the eye, passing to the depth of three inches, penetrating the substance of the brain. The stick broke off, leaving a projection of about one inch in length, which the boy himself grasped, and not until after applying much force did he succeed in withdrawing the same. After receiving the injury he walked home, complaining but little; his only anxiety seemed to be the fear that he would lose the sight of his eye. Soon, however, he became stupid and after lingering for forty-eight hours in agony died.—*Darlington (Wis.) Republican.*

—Oliver Dalrymple has commenced the wheat harvest on his farms in Washington and Dakota Counties. One hundred men with ten four-horse reapers are charging through the rich fields. Four large steam threshers will be put in operation on the 15th of this month, with the intention to market the crop the last half of August, as August deliveries in Milwaukee can be contracted at 10 cents per bushel above those of September. Mr. Dalrymple is of the opinion (and that is certainly entitled to a fair hearing) that Minnesota will export about $25,000,000 worth of wheat from the crop of 1873, and, judging from present indications, the grade will be excellent. Better harvest weather cannot be imagined.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—It will be remembered that the little steamer John Rumsey, belonging to H. T. Rumsey, exploded a boiler Nov. 4, 1864, a short distance below the wharf at St. Paul. Seven persons were killed and a number on board and on the Albany, a boat owned by Commodore Davidson, with which she was racing, were wounded. Subsequently a number of suits were instituted in the District Courts of Dakota and Ramsey Counties against Davidson and Rumsey to recover damages. Rumsey being a resident of Wisconsin kept out of the way and was not served, but Davidson was served and contested all the suits clear up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The aggregate amount paid by Davidson on judgments and costs exceeded $25,000. Before Rumsey died, which was in 1872, he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Commodore Davidson has now, through his attorney, put in a claim against the estate, to make Rumsey contribute one-half of the disbursements made on account of these explosion cases.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—Mrs. Hess, the Wayland (N. Y.) murderess, whose hands were embrued in the blood of two men, one of them a brother, is an inmate of the Utica Lunatic Asylum. She reminds those who visit her of "Lady Macbeth" in the famous sleep-walking scene, and is said to be a living exhibition of one whose intellect has been hurled from its seat by disease—one of whom the dreadful malady of homicidal insanity has taken possession. In her wanderings about the corridors, she generally carries in her hand a piece of cloth, which she laboriously tears in shreds, muttering meanwhile some fancy of her disordered imagination. She differs from Shakspeare's heroine, however, in that she does not allude to her terrible crime in the long soliloquies she inflicts upon the listener, and there are those who insist that her insanity is all feigned.

Alleged Supernatural Gifts Bestowed on a Prominent Lady.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, July 6.

From Mr. Ed Hill, Deputy United States Marshal, who yesterday returned from a visit to Olney, Richland County, we learn some interesting facts connected with the recent manifestations of alleged supernatural power by Mrs. Powell, wife of Dr. I. A. Powell, of Olney, who will be remembered by many of our citizens as a prominent member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. It appears that upward of a year ago Mrs. Powell declared herself possessed of supernatural gifts, but being a lady of unusual refinement and delicacy, a manifestation of them was naturally repugnant to her. More recently, however, as she states, she was Divinely instructed to put in practice her power, and claiming it to be entirely a heavenly gift, she hesitated not to comply with what she considered a direct mandate of the Deity.

Her powers, according to the report of the citizens of Olney, many of whom fully accord to her miraculous attributes, is chiefly manifested in the healing of the sick. This is reported to be accomplished by the imposition of hands accompanied by prayer and repetition of Scripture, though the cure is not always instantaneous, but occurs at the time Mrs. Powell states it will be accomplished. It is further stated that so great is the confidence in her power that handkerchiefs are sent her, and they, passing through her hands, are returned, and effect the cure of the sick person sending them. The effect of these several manifestations is said to be depressing upon the health of Mrs. Powell, who continues them, however, as she believes, in obedience to Divine direction.

Naturally, these circumstances create quite a commotion in the vicinity, and even from places remote crowds are gathering to witness the cures. Mr. Hill states that on Friday last 112 persons had called to see Mrs. Powell, whose doors are now open to all who desire her ministrations, which are, of course, rendered gratuitously. Among those stated to be cured by her, are several prominent citizens at Olney, well known in this city. The entire circumstances are of that peculiar character hardly susceptible of explanation, more especially as the persons connected with them are of such character as to entirely preclude the suspicion of chicanery. It may be added that the subject of these Divine revelations, as she considers them, is not a believer in Spiritualism but a member, in good standing, of the Presbyterian communion.

Three Lives Lost.

Adamsville, O. (Aug. 4), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The saddest calamity that ever happened in this community occurred yesterday afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, about two miles southeast of this place. Mr. A. J. Wine has a well that has been about dry, and about thirty-five feet deep. The past few days he has been digging it deeper, and a windlass and tub for drawing up the dirt stood over the mouth of the well. Yesterday, one of Mr. Wine's daughters concluded to put some butter down in the well to cool, and persuaded her brother to let her down in the well for amusement, which had been frequently done before. He finally concluded to let her down, and was drawing her up, and when near the top the foul air that was in the well made her insensible, and she fell out of the tub to the bottom. Her father, as soon as the accident was known, came out and let his son down to bring her up. He had hardly reached the bottom before he became insensible from the foul air or damp. No other help being near, Mr. Wine raised an alarm by ringing the bell. The neighbors came in from all quarters. Among the first there was a young man named Winfield Hanks. Without stopping to inquire about the condition of the well, he was let down with a rope to bring up one of the bodies, and while engaged in tying the rope he became insensible. The excitement by this time became intense. A little more precaution was now manifested. One or two more persons were let down, but could not remain long enough to get either of the bodies.

Finally John Bowden was let down, and stayed long enough to secure Hanks, and brought him to the top. A slight fluttering of the heart was manifested after he was brought up, but it soon ceased to beat. No one else daring to go down, a grappling hook was attached to a rope and the bodies of the other two were brought out, life being extinct.

Miss Wine was about 18 years of age, an accomplished young lady. Her brother, about 21, had just returned from college to spend his vacation, but he was destined never to return. Young Mr. Hanks was a son of our townsman, J. D. Hanks, Esq., about 22 years of age, a young man of bright prospects. He had been married just two weeks before the sad calamity occurred.

An Indiana Baby Show.

OFFICE OF THE TIPPECANOE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, LAFAYETTE, July 30, 1873.

To the Mothers of Indiana:

A number of gentlemen in this city who assure me of their lively interest in the improvement of the human family, and of their anxious desire to develop the same, have authorized me to offer a premium of $100 for the three handsomest and best proportioned babies between the ages of 1 and 3 years, to be exhibited at the Tippecanoe County Fair, on Thursday, Sept. 4, being the fourth day of the fair. The judges, who will be composed of an equal number of bachelors and ladies who are mothers of not less than ten children, will be announced hereafter. The premiums will be as follows, it being understood that there must be at least ten entries: Handsomest and best developed baby, $60; second handsomest and best developed baby, $25; third handsomest and best developed baby, $15. Babies competing for the premiums must be accompanied by their mothers, and not nurses.

Competition open to the mothers of the whole State. Bring on your babies.

H. T. SAMPLE, President.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Money easy at 3@3½ per cent. Sterling dull and steady at 108¾@108⅞ for sixty days, and 109⅝@109¾ for sight. Custom receipts, $586,000.

Gold steady, with all business at 115⅛@115⅜, closing at 115⅛. Loans were from 2@4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $27,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $213,000.

Governments strong and higher.

Dullness was the chief characteristic of the stock market to-day. Pacific Mail was the most active, selling up to 39⅝, and closing at 39⅛. The market showed considerable firmness; the only weak spot was Erie, which declined from 59⅛ to 58⅜, in sympathy with the London market. The closing prices were firm. It is stated that an adjourned meeting of the Directors of the St. Paul road will be held on Tuesday next, at which it is possible that the regular 3½ per cent half-yearly dividend on preferred will be declared.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons, '67	119¼
Coupons, '62	117⅜	Coupons, '68	118⅝
Coupons, '64	117⅜	10-40s	115⅝
Coupons, '65	119⅛	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅝	New 5s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	43¾
Tennessees, old	81⅛	North Carolinas, old	29
Tennessees, new	81¾	North Carolinas, new	15⅛
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	73
Western Union	92⅛	Wabash	71⅛
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	74⅜	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	63¼	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	68⅛	Chicago & Alton	109¾
Pacific Mail	39⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	105⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅛
Erie	58¾	C., C. & C	85
Erie pfd	72⅛	C., B. & Q	104⅛
Harlem	132	Lake Shore	94⅛
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	31⅜
Michigan Central	95	Illinois Central	106¾
Pittsburgh	89⅛	Union Pacific stocks	28
Northwestern	67⅜	Union Pacific bonds	82⅜
Northwestern pfd	83⅛	Central Pacific b'nds	100
Rock Island	110¾	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅛
N. J. Central	103	B. H., & Erie	2⅜
St. Paul	52⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7, 11 a. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7, 1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7, 2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard, 38s.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 7.—Five-twenties of '69, 97¾.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Rentes, 57f 17d.

Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 37,000,000 francs during the week.

LONDON, Aug. 7, 5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 94⅜; do of '67, 94⅝; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 46½.

Rate of discount for 3 months' bills in open market, is 3-16 per cent below bank rates. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £126,000.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8⅝d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales, 14,000 bales; American, 9,000; speculation and export, 3,000. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d@12s 3d. Flour, 27s@28s. Corn, 28s3d@28s6d. Lard, 38s. Cheese, 62s 6d. Bacon unchanged.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 2,750, making 4,975 since Monday, against 3,510 same time last week. Market fair at a reduction of about ¼c compared with Monday's quotations. Common to choice native, 10½@12¼c; fair to good, 11¼@11½c; common to good Texans, 7¼@9½c, with 6 car lots extra Illinois fed Texans at 10¼@10½c. Native steers all sold, but 10 car-loads Texans put back into the feeding pens. Sales include 40 cars Texans, 4⅞@5¾ cwt, all from St. Louis, 7½@9c; 6 cars do, 6¾ cwt, 9¾c; 6 cars, 6 cwt, 10¾@10½c; 2 cars, 6 cwt, 9½c; 6 cars, 5½ cwt, 9½c; 10 cars Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt, 11c; 9 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¼@11½c; 7 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11c; 7 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11¼@12¼c; 6 cars, 6¾ cwt, 10¼@11c; 3 cars, 6 cwt, 10¼c; 8 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¼c; 9 cars, Missouri steers, 7 cwt, 10½@11¼c, and 8 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11¼@12¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 4,520, making 8,825 since Monday, against 7,734 same time last week. Demand better than for several days, and prices strong and ¼c higher. Ordinary to prime sheep, quick at 5@6¼c; ordinary to prime lambs ranged at 6¾ to 9c. Sales include 1 car Indiana sheep, 99 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car Ohio, 86 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car, 92 lbs, at 6½c; 3 cars, 79 lbs, at 6¾c; 3 cars State lambs, 59 lbs, at 8@9c; 1 car, 54 lbs, at 8c; 1 car, 63 lbs, at 9c; 1 car Jersey, 61 lbs, at 9c.

SWINE—Arrivals to-day 4,160, making 13,530 since Monday, against 13,600 same time last week. Scarcely any trade in live hogs, as slaughterers are supplied direct from the West, but heavy to light corn-fed are quiet at 5¼@5½c. Dressed hogs steady at 6½@7¼.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,207; total for the week, 8,534. Market dragging at about yesterday's prices. Most stock in yards common, for which there is no demand. About 1,200 disposed of. Sales: 108 Kentucky steers, av 1,386 to 1,425 lbs, $5.87½@6.25; 281 Missouri steers, av 1,136 to 1,364 lbs, $5.00@6.30; 298 Indiana steers, av 1,010 to 1,370 lbs, $4.50@5.87½; 63 Michigan steers, av 955 to 1,062 lbs, $4.25@5.00; 96 Illinois steers, av 1,185 to 1,349 lbs, $5.25@6.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 300. Total for the week 12,800. Market active at yesterday's prices. Sales 1,600 Ohio sheep, 70@94 lbs, $4.50@5.27; 1,065 Michigan sheep, 78@91 lbs, $4.00@5.25; 1,515 Canada lambs, 58@69 lbs, $6.25@7.25; 30 Canada sheep, 120 lbs, $5.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,000. Total for the week, 17,000. Market slow at $4.90@5.00. Sales limited. A number of Indiana hogs, 174@215 lbs, $4.70@4.90; 223 Ohio stillers, 210 lbs, $4.90. Good Yorkers would bring $5.00.

Baltimore Live-Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Cattle—Market has not been very active this week, except for very short time sales. Very best on sale, 5¾@6¾c; that generally rated first quality, 4¾@5¼c; medium or good, fair quality, 4@4½c. Receipts for the week, 1,609; sales, 1,280.

Hogs—Receipts for the week, 6,903. Prices declined ¼@½c. Market closed weak at 7@7½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,700. Prices unchanged. Prices $4.00@6.00, latter for extra quality. Lambs dull at $2.00@4.00 per head.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Business continues active with manufacturers' agents who represent staple cottons and woolens, but the jobbing branches are very quiet. Cotton goods of all descriptions firm. Fine brown sheetings and bleached shirtings have an upward tendency. Wamsutta shirtings have been advanced to 19c. Methuen tickings are up 1c. Cotton-flannels and prints brisk. Wool-flannels, fancy cassimeres, and black beavers in fair request. Dress goods and hosiery doing better.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 7.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 39 cars. Best, $6.00@6.50; medium, $5.50@6.00; common, $4.25@4.80; stockers, $3.60@4.25; bulls, $2.75@3.00.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 17 cars. Best, $4.75@5.25; medium, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, 50 cars. Philadelphia, $5.05@5.10; Yorkers, $4.90@5.10; common, $4.50@4.75.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7.—PETROLEUM—Crude market unchanged and very quiet; sales at $1.40. A further decline is looked for. Refined dull at 18¼c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Nothing was done in cattle to-day by which to make a market.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—COTTON—Lower; middling upland, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate request; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine and State, $4.75@5.15; common to good extra, $5.80@6.15; good to choice, $6.20@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.20; Ohio extra, $6.05@8.40; St. Louis, $6.40@10.75. Rye flour steady at $4.30@5.30. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat lower with good demand; receipts, 130,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.00@1.08; No. 2 Chicago, $1.36@1.41½; Northwestern, $1.41½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.41@1.43; No. 1 Duluth, $1.47; old winter Michigan, $1.60. Rye firmer; Western in store, 82c. Corn firmer with fair demand; receipts, 120,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 53@55c; sail do, 56@58½c; yellow Western, 38@50c. Oats in fair demand and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 17c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 18½@20½c. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining, 8@8⅜c. Molasses quiet and firm; New Orleans, 55@85c. Rice firm; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7c; refined, 16½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 42@42½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $17.90@18.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear, 8¾c; short clear, 8¾c. Lard dull; old Western steam, 8¾@8 1-6c; new, 8¾@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 16@23c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 12@13c.

WHISKY—Lower at 95½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active for best grades, and dull for others; superfines, $3.50; extras, $4.50@5.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $7.25@8.50; St. Louis, $10.00. Wheat firmer; new red, $1.48@1.58; old, $1.65; white, $1.65@1.85. Rye—New, 75@77c; old, 79@80c. Corn quiet and weak; yellow, 58c; mixed Western, 56@57c. Oats steady; white, 47½@50c; mixed, 41@43c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11¼c; refined, 18½c.

WHISKY—Steady, at 97c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand for new; prices unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn—Mixed Western firm at 57c. Oats steady; Western mixed, 41@42c. Rye scarce and firm at 70@72c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and higher. Mess pork, $18.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾@10c; rib sides, 10¾@11c; clear rib, 11¼@11½c. Hams, 14½@16½c. Lard, dull; 8¾@8⅞c. Butter unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 98@96½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn scarce and firm; white, 77@80c. Oats dull at 41@42c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $21.00; choice scarce at $26.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon scarce and firmer at 9¾@11¼@11½c. Lard—tierce dull at 8½@8¾c; kegs scarce at 10¼@11c.

WHISKY—94@95c.

Others unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; prime white Canada, $1.90; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.48. Corn dull; low mixed, 50c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; spring extras, $5.90@6.35. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.30½; No. 2, $1.22¾ spot; $1.18½ August; $1.11¼ September. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 37c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 27½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 60c. Barley steady at 80c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 113,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 red held at $1.41; No. 2 do, $1.34@1.35. Corn, oats, and petroleum unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.53; amber Michigan, $1.37½ seller September; No. 1 red, new, $1.42; old, $1.40; No. 2, $1.35½ for spot, $1.36 for September. Corn steady; high mixed, 43½c for spot, 45c for September, 46½c for October; white, 54c; no grade, 30@39½c; damaged, 32c. Oats steady; No. 1, 33c; old, 34c; No. 2, 31c; Michigan, 32½@32½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn firm at 64@65c. Rye firm at 68@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork, $16.50 bid, $16.62½@16.75 asked. Lard quiet and unchanged; summer-rendered, 7⅞c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c buyer August; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9¾@9½c. Bacon steady; shoulders, sales at 8 9-10@9c; clear rib, 10⅛c; clear, 10½c.

WHISKY—In good demand, at 90c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in better demand but weak; extra new white, $1.62@1.66; No. 1 new, $1.56; old, $1.60; amber, old, $1.40; new, $1.37. Corn steady at 46@47c. Oats in good demand at 34½@35½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair local demand; extra family, $5.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; held at $16.25@16.50. Bacon firm and in fair demand; shoulders, 9½c; clear rib 10½@11c; clear, 10⅞@11c, all packed. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 9⅞c; clear, 10c. Hams steady; plain, 13@13½c; sugar-cured and fancy, 14½@15½c. Lard unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet but firm at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak, but unchanged. Wheat in good demand at full prices; red fall, $1.25; No. 2 do, $1.43; sample lots, choice to fancy, $1.50@1.60. Corn steady; No. 2 38c cash; 38½@39c August; 39½c September. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2 28@29c cash; 27½c August; 27½c September. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2 60c on east track.

WHISKY—Nominally lower; offered at at 91c without sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.75@17.00. Bulk meats held firmly; no sales. Bacon firm, but only jobbing and order trades. Lard quiet; refined, 8¾@8⅞c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25@4.50.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and firm. Wheat neglected. Corn dull; choice dry No. 2 held at 46c, without buyers; sales 26,000 bu rejected at 40½c. Oats neglected and held at 37c; no buyers.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal dull and lower, at $2.80. Corn in fair demand and higher, at 60@62c. Oats in fair demand and higher, at 41@42c.

HAY—Dull; new, $24.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand, and firm; shoulders, 9¼c; sides, 11¼@11½c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ....Aug. 7.

Schr Arcturus, Milwaukee, iron ore.
Schr David A. Wells, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr St. Paul, Traver Bay, wood.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Denmark, Ogan's Bay, cedar posts.
Stmr Corona, St. Jo, lumber.
Schr Republic, Oswego, coal.
Schr Eliza Day, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, lumber.
Bark Carrier, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Australia, Ludington, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, wood.
Schr Emma, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Ahnapee, Wollin's Pier, wood.
Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr R. Howlett, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Magdalena, White Lake, slabs.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr J. H. Foster, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Gen. U. S. Grant, Gordon's Pier, railroad ties.
Schr Great West, Oconto, lumber.
Prop New Era, Ludington, towing rafts.
Schr Geo. Murry, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Monitor, South Haven, tanbark.
Schr E. Harmon, Buffalo, no cargo.
Stm barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Milton, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop H. E. Paine, Grand Haven towing.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge W. Burn, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Oconto, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr B. F. Bruce, Erie, coal.
Stm barge Clematis, Peshtigo, towing.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, lumber.
Barge Noquebay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARED ....Aug. 7.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 25 brls salt.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Black Creek, 15 bales hay.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 4 brls flour.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Metropolis, Goodrich, 16,300 bu corn.
Schr A. Mosher, Port Colbourne, 18,600 bu corn.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, 100 bu oats.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Evening Star, Goodrich, 11,044 bu corn.
Schr Russian, Port Colbourne, 20,160 bu corn.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Buffalo, 21,861 bu corn.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 49,000 bu corn.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 40 brls flour.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, 12,000 bu corn, 56 brls flour.
Prop Thos. A. Scott, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn; Erie, 9,000 bu wheat.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 22,094 bu corn; 1,897 brls flour.
Schr Geo. D. Douseman, Kingston, 17,153 bu corn.
Stmr Prussia, Montreal, 15,768 bu wheat, 140 brls flour, 56 bales broom corn.
Bark Sunnies Cloud, Buffalo, 21,800 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

Freights were lower, quotable [illegible] for corn. To Kingston—11¼c for corn. The charters [illegible] To Buffalo—Schr Pensaukee and prop Arizona, corn at 5¼c; schrs Champion, Tanner, Redwing, L. Hannah and Homer, corn on private terms; props Tweed and Plymouth, corn, through rate; also prop Oneida, corn at 5¾c. To Kingston—Schr Republic, corn at 11¼c; schr Geo. Dousman, corn on private terms. To Collingwood—Schr M. Egan, oats at 5c. Total capacity equal to 406,000 bu corn, 18,000 bu oats. In the afternoon the schr J. G. Marston was reported for corn to Buffalo at 5¼c; schrs Nelson and Schuylkill, corn to do at 5c, capacity 107,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Benton, Cuyahoga, New York, Atlantic, Egyptian, Rocket, Neptune and barges, Europe; bark Sigel; schooners Guiding Star, W. P. Phelps, Sea Bird, Kingfisher, Culver.

PASSED UP—Propellers Huron City, Fountain City, Merchant, St. Paul, Chamberlain and barges; schooners Trowbridge, C. A. King, City of Chicago.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—PASSED DOWN—Props Philadelphia, Powers, Russia, Wenona, Alaska, Japan; barks J. P. Marsh, Burnside, A. Sherwood; schrs Amsden, City of Milwaukee, M. Williams, Eli, Ayr Davidson, Ontario, Northumberland, Anna Grover, Mary Elizabeth, Althenian, Butcher Boy.

PASSED UP—Props Inter-Ocean and barges, Pittsburgh and barges, D. E. Richmond; schrs Fame, Hattie Howard, Nillson, Porch, A. Cobb, Sheldon, C. Reid, Oak Leaf.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 7.—The canal-boat J. Crotty arrived from Hennepin, loaded with corn for Chicago; also the canal-boat Leviathan, from Peru, loaded with corn for Chicago. The steamer Grey Eagle arrived from Peoria light, and departed this morning on an excursion trip for the Peoria Canal. The canal-boat Leviathan, from Peru, loaded with corn, and the canal-boat American Star, from LaSalle, loaded with coal and zinc, passed in. The canal-boat North American, from Chicago, light, passed out. Eight feet of water on miter-sill of Lock 15. No report from below.

The canal-boat Sunbeam, while being towed from Peru last evening, loaded with corn for Chicago, sunk at the mouth of the cut. Her deck lies mostly under water.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 7—1 p. m.—ARRIVED—Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Mary Walker, Joliet, 65 yds stone; Jennie, Morris, 5,000 bu corn; Midgie, Lockport, 5,900 bu corn; Georgia, Seneca, 6,400 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 5,900 bu corn; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; John Carter, LaSalle, 5,900 bu corn; Burr Oak, LaSalle, 5,900 bu corn; Caroline, 139 tons coal, Henry, and 42,500 lbs empty barrels. Prison; Excelsior, Summit, 35 yds stone; F. T. Sherman, Sag, 90 yds stone; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, 78 yds stone; T. W. Walker, Lemont, 66 yds stone; 50 brls lime, J. H. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Reliance, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 93 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 89 yds stone; J. W. McGinnis, Lemont, 86 yds stone; George Judd, Lemont, 93 yds stone; Arabia, Lemont, 81½ yds stone; Traveler, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 86 yds stone; Sligo, Willow Springs, 85 tons ice; Erwin, Willow Springs, 75 yds gravel.

CLEARED—Sligo, Willow Springs, light.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 60 tons ice; Monitor, LaSalle, 4,000 bu corn, 350 bu oats; Milwaukee, LaSalle, 161 tons coal; prop Storm, LaSalle, 96,546 lbs zinc sheet; Omaha, Seneca, 5,450 bu corn, 300 bu rye, 48 bu flaxseed; Pallas, Chillicothe, 6,500 bu corn.

CLEARED—Sunrise, Joliet, 5,336 bu wheat; Mary O'Reilly, Joliet, light; Hercules, Henry, 92,131 ft lumber; Jennie, Morris, light; Norway, Henry, 98,380 ft lumber; A. T. Rockwood, Henry, 100,312 ft lumber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Critical Season.

Toward the close of the warm season the long continued heat begins to tell upon body and mind. Both become exhausted, and we feel instinctively that nature, after fighting a gallant battle with a debilitating temperature, is drooping at last, and requires to be stimulated and reinforced. This, therefore, is a period of the year when a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially useful. The immediate effect of this unequaled vegetable restorative is to strengthen the stomach, sharpen the appetite, tone and regulate the bowels, and give steadiness and vigor to the nerves. As a preventive of the endemic and epidemic complaints that prevail at this season, and as a remedy for indigestion, liver disturbances, nervous debility, constipation, languor, headache, and all irregularities of the bowels, this pure and wholesome vegetable tonic and alterative has no equal among medicines.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.

Were not THE TRIBUNE of this morning probably thrown aside, it would answer all purposes to suggest the reading of yesterday's article; for there is not a particle of change in the financial affairs of the city since our last report. Bankers notice a slight demand for currency from country depositors to move the crops, but scarcely any increase is noticeable for the past two or three days. Customers who present good business paper for discount are supplied with all the money they want, and more would gladly be taken were it offered. Discount rates nominal at the legal figures, viz., 10 per cent.

Exchange continues rather firm, 25c premium per $1,000 between banks being the usual price. Selling to customers par@1-10 premium. Of course the lower rate is for good customers, who get their exchange the year round at par.

Street paper is not very abundant, but rates are unchanged, viz: 1@2 per cent per month, with commissions. Usual average, 1@1½ per cent per month.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Last week we had an article on the depressing effect the high price of ocean freights would be likely to have on the financial interests and the prosperity of the Northwest. Tuesday's Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, Aug. 5, has an article on the same subject. We quote:

Corn that is now being shipped from New York to Liverpool at a freight of 27c per bushel, was taken from Chicago to New York by lake and canal for 15c a bushel, including elevation and transferring at this port. In fact, the average rate from Chicago to New York during the month of July was only a trifle in excess of this. The average by lake on corn was 5.5c, and that by canal was 9.2c, making a total freight of 14.7c. The elevation at this port is 1.25c, making the total cost between Chicago and New York for transportation and transferring expenses 15.9c.

In making this comparison it must be remembered that the cost of moving property in large vessels is much less than that of moving it in small ones. This has already been demonstrated in the lake service. As the capacity of the vessels on the lakes increases the rates of freights decline. In 1866, when there were few vessels afloat having a 40,000-bushel capacity, the average freight rate for July on corn was 9.8c, against 5.5c this year. Then, again, it should also be remembered, that out of the 9.2c charged by canal 3c go to the State as tolls. No charges of this kind are assessed on the ocean-going vessels.

Now if lake and canal vessels are able to carry grain through the limited thoroughfares of the country for a distance of nearly 1,500 miles for 14.7 cents, and pay out of it 3 cents tolls, what must be the profit of the large ocean-going vessels which receive 27 cents a bushel for crossing the ocean? It is true the distance in the latter case is greater, but that is more than balanced by the advantages of ocean navigation as compared with that by lake and canal. The time consumed on the ocean voyage is not greater than is required to ship from Chicago to New York. Last week the steamship Alex. Savalla cleared from New York for France with 71,000 bushels of corn. We are not informed as to the exact freight she received, but it must have been about 27 cents. The profits of carrying grain in bulk at these figures must be enormous.

One of the reasons why freights on the ocean are so high is the absence of an active competition. There are only two or three American vessels in the trans-Atlantic trade, and they have recently been placed in commission by the Pennsylvania Central Railway. Great Britain enjoys a monopoly of the trade while Americans unfortunately have to pay the greater part of the freight money.

Against the conclusions from the above facts by the *Advertiser*, that Congress should virtually subsidize ocean steamship lines by giving them large prices for carrying the mails, we earnestly protest. That Great Britain has the monopoly of the ocean-carrying trade is only too true; and that her vessel-owners are able to put up freights is painfully apparent; but the only way to secure an effectual remedy is for Congress to abolish our oppressive tariff. That the cereals of the Northwest are now subject to such enormous freights is due to the stupidity of Congress. If they devoted a little of the time to study up commercial affairs they give to salary-grabs and Credit Mobilier villainy, they would, if sensible, unanimously determine on free trade in ships and all the materials that enter into the construction and the use of them. If the 15 to 20 cents per bushel now extorted in the shape of ocean freights could be added to the prices paid our farmers, the increase of their receipts for the present crop would make our people happy and exceedingly prosperous. Even the *Advertiser* is forced to admit that "All material for shipbuilding or repairing purposes should be admitted free of duty, and also all supplies to be used in ocean voyages. It may be contended that these are great privileges to grant to any one interest. Our reply is that the condition of the case will justify granting them. The material development of the West is retarded for the want of better conveniences in the ocean trade, and the millions upon millions of dollars in freight money annually collected on American products and imports, now go to enrich foreigners, when a goodly part of it should return to our own people."

In all this we cordially agree with the *Advertiser*. The tariff in its relations to our ocean commerce should be entitled "A bill for the benefit of English shipwrights, vessel owners and capitalists, and for the suppression of American shipbuilding and of American commerce." Such it really is. From this conclusion there is no escape. The farmer's movement can best subserve the interests of their own pockets by peremptorily demanding a repeal of the tariff on shipbuilding. Had that been done three years ago they would now be getting from 10 to 20 cents per bushel for their wheat and corn more than they do; for by this time hundreds of American vessels would have reduced ocean-freights to less than half what is now forced from their pockets by the British monopolists of the coming trade. For the existence of this monopoly, we repeat that our farmers have their own Congress to blame.

THE WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your "Monetary" article, in issue of the 5th inst., your reference to the enlargement of the Welland Canal. The Canadians are only partially doing the work. While they contemplate widening their canal, its depth of water is to be but 12 feet, which, you will recognize, is by several feet too shallow in order to admit of the large class of vessels that would transport direct from Chicago to Montreal, if not to Liverpool. On the ocean they will have to return to sailing ships to successfully do the business between New York and Liverpool. Steamers cannot compete with sailing ships. The former really make their money carrying emigrants. Respectfully yours,

N. C. WINSLOW.

It is really a mistake the Canadians have made not to add several feet to the depth of the Welland Canal; but the Northwest will be specially grateful for the increased facilities it will afford.

THE CAUGHNAWAGA AND OTHER CANADIAN CANALS.

We direct the special attention of our commercial and financial readers to a very able article in another column, from the Montreal correspondent of the New York *Herald*, on the proposed canal improvements of Canada. He shows that the Erie Canal, as early as 1862, was taxed nearly to its entire capacity. The enlargement of the Canadian canals is the only chance for an adequate outlet for the immense production of the Northwest.

COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The gold deposits at the United States Mint at Philadelphia for the month of July were to the amount of $5,147,577.41, and the silver deposits and purchases for the same time were $41,935.40, being a total of $5,189,512.81. The gold coinage for the month was $3,041,000 in double eagles and $1,800 in dollar pieces, besides $1,871.18 in fine bars, making a total value of $3,044,671.18. The silver coinage was $99,200 in the new trade dollar pieces, $50 in half-dollar pieces, $25 in quarter-dollar pieces, and $10 in dime pieces, besides $45,256.38 in fine bars, making a total of silver of the value of $144,541.38. There was coined of nickel in 5-cent pieces $15,950, and of bronze 1-cent pieces $13,105. The total number of pieces of all kinds coined during the month is 1,882,850, of the total value of $3,218,267.56. This is the first report including any coinage of the new trade dollar, and the operations of the month, covering as they do a coinage of nearly two millions of pieces of over three millions in value, with the thermometer ranging in several of the Mint work-rooms at over 100 degrees, is pretty well for the Mint, its officers and men.

The *Commercial Review* of the 31st reports the San Francisco money market as follows:

The supply of money in this market is sufficient for all requirements, present or prospective, but as the demand from interior points has not yet set in with vigor, and as there is no telling how soon it will, capitalists are quite cautious and discreet in letting out their funds except for actual legitimate business requirements, and this leads many to believe that money is not so abundant.

The semi-annual report of our local savings banks furnishes the soundest evidence of satisfactory material progress. Interest rates are unchanged from 1@1½ per cent monthly in commercial, and 9@12 per cent per year in savings banks.

Overland shipments of treasure by express, for the week ended July 30, were $58,153.66 in silver bars. Steamer Costa Rica, hence for Honolulu, July 24, took $5,000 in silver coin. The demand for duties during the past week was $218,485.19, against $156,169.47 for the week preceding.

Bullion has been in good supply, and the Branch Mint very actively engaged in coining. The new trade dollar has made its appearance. It is a pretty and neat coin, but the die is not as sharply cut and nicely defined as we had hoped.

LOCAL PRICES.

The banking house of Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean report the local stocks as follows:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
5-20s of '62	117	117⅜
5-20s of '64	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s of '65	119⅛	119⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119	119⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118⅛	118⅜
10-40s	115	115⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅜	114⅝
Gold (full weight)	114⅜	115⅜
Gold Coupons	115	115⅜
Gold Exchange		115⅜
Sterling Exchange	109¼@109¾	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Aug. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 48 and s 9 ft Lot 47, in Block 3, of Millard & Decker's e ½ s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $4,000.

E 25 ft of Sub-Lot 6, in Campbell's Lot 20, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated July 7; consideration, $1,375.

Robey st, s of and near Augusta, w f, Lot 15, dated July 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 12 in Block 5 in Nursery subdivision of Block 13, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 8; consideration, $750.

West Lake st, 125 ft w of Francisco st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $1,500.

Wood st, 75 ft s of Elk Grove st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated July 31; consideration, $900.

Twenty-fifth st, n w corner Stewart av, s f, 25 4-10x124 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $1,250.

Paulina st, n e corner of Cork st, w f, 24x96 ft, dated July 18; consideration, $500.

West Indiana st, near s e cor of Lincoln st, n f, Lot 106, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Ontario st, near n e, cor of North LaSalle st, s f, 25x109 ft, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $4,125.

Indiana st, bet North Dearborn and State sts, s f, 20 ft to alley, dated Aug. 4; consideration $10,000.

Mohawk st, bet Menomonee and Linden sts, e f, Lot 64, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $1,250.

Lexington st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 68, in Block 24, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated July 10; consideration, $1,000.

Milwaukee av, near Girard st, s w f, 350x118 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $28,000.

Milwaukee av, 450 ft, n w of Girard st, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated July 5; consideration, $2,250.

Milwaukee av, 475 ft n w of Girard st, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated July 5; consideration, $2,250.

Elk Grove st, 173 ft n w of Girard st, n e f, 24x118 ft, dated July 19; consideration, $900.

Wood st, n w cor of Elk Grove st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated May 29; consideration, $975.

Lot 20, in Sub-Block 6, of Block 32, Section 33, 39, 14, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $2,250.

Lot 16, in Block 6, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated July 17, 1872; consideration, $1,700.

Same as the above, dated July 16; consideration, $2,500.

Wabash av, bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $12,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 18 and 19, in Block 5, Ravenswood, dated July 25; consideration, $1,550.

Undivided 147-414 part of n ½ Lot 10, in Bickerdike & Steele's w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 28, 40, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $7,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 32 and 33 in Shaw's Lots 2 and 3 of Forrestville, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $2,783.

Lots 3 to 8, and 47 to 52, in Block 2, of Dexter Park Subdivision, in n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 8, 38, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $4,593.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Harrison st, bet Hyman and Richmond avs, 10 acres, dated July 11; consideration, $15,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,831	5,064	3,830	2,123
Wheat, bu	26,413	19,500	56,266	22,574
Corn, bu	223,195	259,040	335,882	259,005
Oats, bu	27,850	17,400	238,247	131,706
Rye, bu	4,920	3,910	10,800	4,020
Barley, bu	750	400	773	450
Grass seed, lbs	14,930	1,225	23,630	10,514
Flax seed, lbs	21,060	......	......	......
Broom-corn, lbs	......	......	850	......
Cured meats, lbs	15,390	70,420	600,082	137,755
Beef, brls	......	......	65	70
Pork, brls	25	310	751	90
Lard, lbs	4,660	57,000	147,705	43,735
Tallow, lbs	29,490	13,000	25,900	46,000
Butter, lbs	141,291	113,830	45,500	45,450
Live hogs, No	8,429	6,965	7,488	5,975
Cattle, No	2,885	2,078	2,259	1,746
Sheep, No	823	1,057	......	......
Hides, lbs	53,806	101,775	102,049	39,535
Highwines, brls	87	241	163	212
Wool, lbs	80,873	65,614	133,969	79,620
Potatoes, bu	1,198	2,719	333	80
Lumber, m feet	1,948	2,228	1,504	1,563
Shingles, m	1,400	760	1,459	1,304
Lath, m	310	30	88	212
Salt, brls	1,265	2,300	3,142	1,702

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 10,548 bu wheat; 1,906 bu corn; 5,083 bu oats; 1,104 bu rye; 390 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 90 cars wheat; 449 cars corn; 17,800 bu No. 1 do, 12,000 bu high mixed do, and 30,200 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 22 cars oats; 10,000 bu rejected do by canal; 8 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (571 cars), 297,000 bu.

The death of S. S. Whitney, Esq., one of the old members of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change to-day, and appropriate resolutions adopted in respect to his memory.

The superior quality of the new wheat now arriving in this city is the subject of almost universal remark among grain dealers. The receipts thus far average fully 59 lbs to the measured bushel, while the old wheat averages barely 56 lbs. Here is something for the Eastern millers to think of. Indeed, we are probably justified in claiming that the wheat crop of Illinois this year is superior to that of Iowa and Wisconsin. The millers who are buying at the present instant are avoiding the new wheat, but only because they have reason to fear that it has not yet gone through the sweat. In two or three weeks from now they will recognize it as being of far greater value than the wheat of the old crop, and will bid up for it accordingly. It is fair to expect that orders will flow in here from the East for our magnificent wheat, which has not been surpassed by the crop of any former year. Meanwhile it will pay country holders to forward their wheat as soon as they possibly can forward it in good condition. There is now a premium of 7c per bu on wheat to be delivered here before the 1st of next month, which is a respectable profit in itself, while there is a further premium of nearly 3c per bu on cash lots.

THE MARKETS.

There was not much doing in the leading produce markets to-day, though they averaged a little more active than yesterday, and prices were generally a shade stronger, with a fair demand for cash grain. The shipping movement was more active than had been anticipated, and our stocks present the spectacle of diminution, which is gratifying to all but the warehousemen. The receipts of grain are as large as could be expected, in view of the activity in the fields, which prevents farmers from forwarding grain, leaving the country shippers to draw upon the accumulations of the past.

There was a reasonable amount of trading in staple and fancy dry goods, with no special activity in any department. Prices were generally well sustained, while standard staple fabrics were quite firm. In the grocery market fair activity was noticeable. Country merchants are ordering with considerable freedom both of staple and side goods, and prices are firm for nearly all articles in the list. Coffees yesterday advanced ½c gold in New York, and this market has responded to the extent of ½c in Java, Costa Rica, Maracaibo, Singapore, and roasting grades. Refined sugars are steadier, but browns still show signs of weakness. Carolina rice has advanced to 9½@9½c, where it is firmly held. Other brands remain unchanged. Syrups, spices, soaps, starch, &c., were comparatively steady. Teas continue easy, and in old hyson, imperial, and gunpowder a decline of 5c is noted. The situation of the butter and cheese markets was unchanged. Both of these staples met with a good demand, and were unequivocally firm. Dried fruits continue fairly active, notwithstanding the relatively high prices now current, and domestic varieties are still working upward. Another ½c in Michigan apples, halves peaches, and blackberries is noted, while pitted cherries are up fully 2c, now being held at 24@25c. There were no new features to report in the fish market. Prices were generally firm, but specially so for mackerel and whitefish, which continue scarce. Hay remains dull. Hides and leather were quoted quiet. No change took place in oils, paints, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood.

The retail lumber market continues moderately active at the same range of prices. At the docks several cargoes were on sale; but trade in the morning was rather quiet. Metals and tinners' stock were in moderate request at the quoted rates. Iron, cooperage, and naval stores were also quiet, and without quotable change. Brick, lime, cement, &c., met with the average demand, prices ruling about the same as they have done for the past week. Wool was fairly active, and, under moderate receipts, tolerably firm. Hops were meeting with a fair inquiry from the interior. Broom-corn was in moderate demand and firm. Seeds were inactive, excepting timothy and flax. The former, under larger receipts, was a trifle lower for cash. Green fruits met with a fair inquiry at about yesterday's prices. The poultry market was dull and weak, with liberal offerings, especially of small spring chickens. Eggs were in larger supply and easier; quotable at 14@15c.

Highwines were dull and easier. New York was quoted lower, and so were Peoria and Cincinnati. In spite of this our holders made a vigorous effort to keep up prices, as offerings were small, but were obliged to concede ½c at the close, when the market was quotable at 91½c per gallon. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 92c, and 50 brls at 91½c.

Lake freights were more active, and ½c lower to Buffalo, rates on which port were quoted at 5½c on corn, and nominal at 5½c for wheat. To Kingston, 11½c was paid for corn. Through rates were unchanged. A total of 13 charters was reported, which will carry out 406,000 bu corn and 18,000 bu oats. There is reason to believe that two or three vessels were taken for wheat which were not reported.

Provisions were dull and easier, except in meats, which were in fair demand at the advance noted yesterday. Mess pork was weak, being quoted 25c per brl lower, as buyers were very backward in taking hold. Lard was about ⅛c per lb lower. The provision prospect is very dull, except for meats, though our stocks have diminished more rapidly than most operators anticipated. It is certainly singular that lard should keep so low, being now below the price of shoulders. The cause of this fall is partially traceable to a want of confidence East in Chicago lard, because one round lot was found to be out of condition a few weeks ago. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $15.50@15.62½; do seller August, $15.50@15.62½; do seller September, $15.60@15.65; do seller October, $15.00; do seller December, $12.50@13.00; lard, cash or seller August, $7.62½@7.75; do seller September, $7.75@8.00; summer do, 7½@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅛@8c for shoulders; 9½@9⅝c for short ribs; and 9½@9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c; English meats, 9⅝@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8⅞c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10½c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7½@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork at $15.50; 500 brls do seller September at $15.62½; 375 brls old pork at $14.62½; 250 tcs lard at 7.56¼; 120,000 lbs short clear at 9½c; besides 100,000 lbs short rib last evening at 9½c; 14 brls country tallow at 6@7½c.

Flour was quite active, and firm, under a liberal demand for export, the inquiry being greater than on any day for several weeks past. The medium and better grades of spring extras were most wanted, and chiefly the former. The New York market did not show any animation, but it was evident that the increased demand for wheat was accompanied by an inquiry for flour, which promises to take all our surplus for the present. Prices were firm; a few holders refused to sell except at an advance, but did not obtain it. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.62½; 100 brls superfines at $4.25; 100 brls spring extras (Big Loaf), at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 350 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 200 brls do at $5.85; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.00; 3,500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.35; 200 brls do on private terms. Total, 5,200 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $9.50 on track; 30 tons do at $10.00 delivered. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.00
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.25
Bran	9.50@10.00

Wheat was rather more active than yesterday, and very irregular. The advices last evening, to the effect that considerable damage had been sustained by the French crops, caused a strong speculative feeling early, and options averaged ⅝@1c higher than yesterday, but were tame at the advance, as buyers held back after the first flush of strength before the commencement of the regular session, when it was found that the advices from other points were not so strong as had been anticipated. There was a good shipping demand for No. 2 spring, but buyers steadily refused to pay more than the inside prices of yesterday, at which they took all the offerings. The lower grades were actually 1@2c per bu lower, and dull at the decline. It was believed that there were several orders on the market for cargoes of No. 2, but buyers were so reticent that they gave no sign of anxiety to purchase, and even succeeded in concealing their operations in the freight market. Winter wheat was dull at the same prices as for the corresponding grades of spring. Seller the month opened at $1.15, advanced to $1.15⅝, declined to $1.15¼, and closed at $1.15⅜. Seller September sold at $1.07⅝@1.08¼, closing at the outside; and seller the year at $1.04½@1.05. No. 1 spring closed at $1.19 for new, and was nominal at $1.24@1.25 for old. No. 2 spring closed at $1.18 for ordinary receipts, and at $1.20 for hard. No. 3 spring closed at $1.04¼, except in North Side houses, and rejected do at 89c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring, new, at $1.19; 800 bu do at $1.18½; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.19; 400 bu do at $1.18¾; 400 bu do at $1.18¼; 39,000 bu (soft) at $1.18; 1,200 bu do at $1.17½; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.04¼; 5,600 bu do at $1.04; 2,800 bu rejected spring at 89c. Total, 57,800 bu.

Corn was more active, but ⅛@⅜c lower, though Liverpool was quoted strong and advancing. The market opened weak, strengthened when the above-noted news was received, and fell back when the daily posting showed that the receipts had not diminished, as was expected. The shipping fraternity took hold liberally; the easier feeling, being conjoined with ½c decline in freights, stimulating to increased activity. The speculative movement was relatively slow. There was not much desire to invest at present prices, and there is reason to believe that fully three-fourths of the August shorts have been filled in during the past few days, leaving the September deal as the most prominent among the speculators. The inquiry for the latter was fair, but of the spasmodic order. The option opened at 38c, advanced to 38⅛c, declined to 37⅝c, and closed firmer at 38⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 37⅝@37⅞c, closing at the outside. Seller October sold at 38⅝@39c. New receipts of No. 2 closed firm at 37½c, high mixed at 38⅛c, and rejected at 34c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu high mixed at 38½c; 1,600 bu do at 38⅛c; 42,400 bu do at 38c; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅞c; 31,200 bu (fresh) at 37½c; 50,000 bu regular at 37⅞c; 48,000 bu do at 37¼c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 6,000 bu posted at 27c; 48,000 bu rejected at 34c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39½c; 6,000 bu do at 39⅛c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 39⅛c; 18,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 12,000 bu do at 38c, afloat. Total, 296,000 bu.

Oats were more active, and ⅛@¼c higher for delivery this month, but dull and unchanged for futures. The recent active shipping movement, with the fact that there is a large line of shorts out for August, with a fair demand on local consumptive account, caused the short interest to bid up from 27c at the opening to 27½c at the close, while a lot in named house, to complete a cargo, brought 27½c. Seller September brought 26½c early, but subsequently ruled dull at 26c. Seller October sold at 25⅝@25½c; and seller the year at 25⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2, free on board, at 29⅛c; 15,000 bu in store (special house) at 27½c; 67,200 bu do at 27⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 27c; 1,200 bu rejected at 25½c; 3,000 bu do at 25c; 10,000 bu do at 26⅛c (afloat). Total 131,400.

Rye was quiet and firm at the advance obtained yesterday, though not quite so strong as was quoted in our issue of this morning. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 59c; and 400 bu do, in special location, at 60c. Seller the month was nominal at 57½c.

Barley was more active, and a shade firmer for new No. 2 seller September. About 30,000 bu sold at 85@86c, the market closing strong at the outside. There was some inquiry for cash lots, but little was offered outside the Rock Island Elevator, and receipts there were not wanted, owing to prospective fears that that house will receive doctored grain. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 85c. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 70@75c for old; No. 3 at 65c, and rejected at 35@40c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Arrivals of wheat and corn off coast small; number of cargoes of wheat and corn on passage, about the same as last week. Floating cargoes of wheat off coast firm. Weather in England fair.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—Wheat quiet; California, 11s 6d@12s 5d. Corn strong.

WOOL.

Walter Brown & Son's monthly wool circular contains the following:

The month of July has developed a more settled character in the wool trade than has existed for a year past. Manufacturers have been somewhat encouraged by an increased demand for their productions, and satisfied that prices of the raw material have now reached a reasonably low basis, they have shown a readiness to purchase desirable fleeces at quoted rates, which is quite gratifying to the seller, who for so long a time has found it a difficult matter to make his own views correspond with those of the buyer.

The principal feature of the month was the news from the London auction sales. At the opening a decided advance was established, which has increased as the sales progressed. The immediate effect of this rise is a feeling on the part of wool dealers that for the present, the staple would suffer no further depreciation, and for the next few months values could be maintained. In the country, however, quite an excitement followed the first advices of this advance, and many operators raised their buying figures to the prevailing ideas of the growers, and in opposition to the expressed judgment of Eastern correspondents, have continued purchasing on a basis of 45@46c for Ohio fleeces. At present quotations in seaboard markets, wools can be readily passed into consumption, but there is not sufficient animus to the goods trade to warrant any higher prices, and at the enhanced cost of fleeces, it now looks as though a loss must be inevitable.

Most of the woolen mills are now running on fine goods, and the wools required have been in best request during the month. Dealers, convinced that no material improvement is probable as the season advances, have met the market right along, thus avoiding any accumulation of this class. For medium fleeces there has been only a moderate inquiry, with values still somewhat unsettled. Coarse and common wools are decidedly neglected, and, except where they are wanted for backing of fine heavy cloths, have to be sold for very low goods or blankets, and at correspondingly low figures.

We are of the opinion that the next few weeks will see no material change in the value of fleeces, and that country dealers will gain nothing by holding back their purchases. In fact we think they will rather help their interests by prompt sales, and avoid loss of shrinkage, and the expenses of carrying stock.

COAL.

The New York *World* says:

The coal merchants deny that any combination has been formed to raise the price of coal, but admit that the companies have come to an "understanding." This understanding is, in fact, a combination, and a very large one, too, its object being to gradually but steadily advance the price of coal 10 cents per month until November or December. The first advance was made in May and the last at the beginning of the present month. Notwithstanding the large dividends which most of the companies have been paying, they still make the assertion that they have been almost constantly losing money during the last two or three years, and that the only way for them to recover and re-establish on a firm basis is by acting in concert and keeping up the price of coal to a living rate. This is the plan they have now adopted. There does not appear to be any combinations between particular companies, but all are acting tacitly under one organization, or "understanding," as it is termed. They allege that the chances for monopolies in coal mining and carrying are not so great as most people seem to believe, and assert that there will always be a healthy competition. This monthly advance of 10 cents is not to be enjoyed by the wholesale dealers entirely, but is to be divided, it is said, between themselves, the carriers, and the miners. Thus it appears that the whole matter is very well "understood" by all parties concerned. The share of the wholesale dealers will be about three-tenths, the remaining seven-tenths to be shared by the miners and the railroad companies. The coal-dealers have won another point in persuading the Reading Company to make a change in its tactics. It was formerly the custom of that Company to forward coal to New York ahead of orders, the consequence being that oftentimes it had several hundred boat-loads of coal lying in the harbor waiting for buyers. The owners of the boats usually charged $8 or $10 demurrage per day, and when the coal had lain there for several days the Company naturally become very anxious to sell it. This would cause them to cut down the price, and the Reading Company having cut down, the other companies had to do the same or lose their customers. The Reading people have now been persuaded to do differently—that is, not to ship coal to New York except so fast as it can be disposed of.

The next step toward a perfect organization of the various companies will probably be to regulate the production of coal in the mining districts. Under the present system there are always mountains of coal lying in the vicinity of the mines, whether so much is required to supply the market or not. So long as the coal is out of the ground, and cars are standing ready to carry it to market, it is not so easy a matter to "bull" the prices. If the coal were in the ground, and the operatives should go on a strike, it would be an easier thing to get up a corner.

The intention of the wholesale dealers is to advance the price on all anthracite coal to 70 cents or more per ton. They have planned so as reach the highest mark just as winter sets in, the time when the demand will be greatest.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Aug. 4, speaking of the coal trade, says:

The leading coal-carrying companies make the following reports of their tonnage for the week ending on the 26th ultimo, and for the year to the same date, compared with their respective amountsc arried to same time last year:

	Week.	1873.	1872.
Reading Railroad	154,243	3,742,488	3,620,775
Schuylkill Nav	20,650	363,827	440,365
Lehigh Valley	85,518	2,561,702	2,459,790
Del. L. & Western	57,261	1,717,989	1,615,289
Shamokin	15,783	332,028	300,325
Cent. New Jersey	68,227	1,470,758	1,329,884
Lehigh Navigation	25,464	337,999	361,385
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	29,185	673,250	659,932
Delaware & Hudson	52,610	1,621,810	1,665,315
Hunt. & B. T.	7,389	255,538	169,145
Penn. & New York	20,545	604,434	589,738
Ches. & Ohio Canal	29,298	422,561	444,146

The total of anthracite marketed for the week ending on the 26th ult. amounted to 442,072 tons, and for the coal year 10,858,105 tons, against 10,378,129 tons to corresponding time last year, being an increase of 179,985 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 78,568 tons, and for the year 1,728,721 tons, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 530,620 tons, and for the year of 12,287,836 tons, against 11,914,509 tons to same time last year, being an increase of 373,327 tons.

CANADIAN HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The Toronto *Globe* says that the fears that were at one time entertained in Canada in reference to the character of the coming harvest have been in a good measure dispelled by the late general and abundant rains. In some quarters these rains have been even excessive, resulting in a good deal of the grain being permanently lodged, and so far injured. This, however, has been by no means general, but only in those localities where, from the character of the soil, or the partial early rainfall, the grain crops had been before exceptionally luxuriant. The hay will not be a full crop or anything like it. Yet it is generally much better than was at one time anticipated, while the late moist weather has been exceedingly favorable to the green crops and to the second growth of grass.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon, and firmer, advancing ⅛c, but closed ⅛c above the closing price on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.15⅝@1.16 seller the month, and $1.08⅝@1.08¾ seller September, both options closing at the inside. Corn was fairly active, and firmer, closing at 37⅝@37⅞c seller the month, and 38⅛@38¼ seller September. Mess pork was firmer, $15.70 being bid seller September. Lake freights were easier, closing at 5c for corn to Buffalo. The following charters were reported: Schr J. G. Marston, corn to Buffalo, at 5¼c; bark Nelson and schr Schuylkill, corn to do at 5c; capacity 107,000 bu. It is understood that freight room for about 40,000 bu of wheat was engaged to-day.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.

ALCOHOL—Was less active and lower; quotable at $1.83@1.88 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—The market was moderately active and firm at the annexed quotations: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Remain inactive and nominal. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—This department was without any new features. About the usual demand exists, and prices are tolerably steady for cement and stucco. Sewer brick is firm. Other descriptions of brick are rather easy. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.75@10.00; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Decided firmness was evinced by holders of good to choice qualities, as the supply of such fell considerably short of the demand which was fairly active, not only to supply local consumers, but for shipment East. Low grades are also working firmer, in sympathy, but the liberal character of the stock on hand operates to keep prices down. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice yellow, 222@24c; mediem to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Grain bags continue in active request at very firm prices. Stocks are now down to a low point at the East, as well as here, and a continuance of the present activity will undoubtedly result in an advance. A fair movement in burlaps and gunnies is also noted, and the quoted prices are steadily maintained. We repeat our list: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 33½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—This market was moderately active, and the advanced prices established yesterday were firmly adhered to. It is reported that the stocks in the hands of factorymen are sold down very close, and the indications are that prices will be firmly sustained if, indeed, they do not further advance. We repeat our list: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11½@12½c; Western factory, 11½@12½c.

COAL—An advance in wholesale prices of hard coal has been established, but retail prices remain unchanged. Business continues active, and the general market is very firm. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains dull and weak as regards packers' goods. Stock is in moderate supply and firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Yesterday afternoon and this morning the receipts were quite liberal, and the market was less firm than yesterday; though many dealers are asking and obtaining 15c for candled lots. Prices range from 14@15c.

FEATHERS—The jobbing trade is rather quiet, but dealers are picking up all prime offerings as fast as they arrive, and prices are steady for these grades. Other descriptions are unchanged. We repeat: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—No changes deserving mention were developed in this market. The following prices are current: No. 1 white-fish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Some further changes in prices of domestics are noted; apples, halves peaches, blackberries, and pitted cherries all being higher. Nuts continue in good request, and are exceedingly firm. Pecans have advanced 1c. We revise our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 19@20c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 8½@9½c; Western do, 6½@7½c; Southern do, 6@6½c; peaches, pared, 20@22c; peaches, halves, 9½@10c; do, mixed, 6½@7½c; blackberries, 12@12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7½@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8½c.

GROCERIES—An advance in coffees of a ½c gold in New York yesterday has imparted a buoyant tone to the market here, and some changes in our quotations are noted. In refined sugars there is a steadier feeling, but browns continue easy, and some grades are "off" a ½c. Rice continues active and strong; stocks are generally light, and Carolina is held a ½c higher,—now quoted at 9½@9½c. Syrups, soaps, and starch remain steady. Spices are firm, and some lines are tending upward. We now quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@34c; O. G. Java, 28½@29c; Java, No. 2, 27@27½c; fancy Rio, 25@25½c; choice do, 24½@25c; prime Rio, 24½@24½c; good do, 23½@24c; common do, 23@23½c; roasting do, 22@22½c; Singapore Java, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do, No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10½@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice fresh fruit met with a fair demand at about yesterday's range of prices. Wortleberries were abundant and lower; a portion of the offerings were in poor condition. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $13.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $4.50@6.00 per case. New apples, 25@50c perbox, $1.50@2.50 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $3.00@4.75 per brl. Raspberries, $3.00@3.50 per case; red do, $3.50@4.00. Blackberries, 20@25c. wild do, $2.50 per case. Whortleberries, $3.50@3.75 per bu; huckleberries, $3.50@4.00 per bu; do per box, $1.50@2.50. Pears, $1.25@2.00 per box. Peaches, $1.25@2.00 per box; baskets, $1.35@2.00. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00 per case (36 lbs). Siberian crabapples, 50@60c per box. Plums (damson), $4.00 per bu.

HOPS—Later advices from Wisconsin state that the hop prospects are more promising. This, with the fact that new hops will begin to arrive in three or four weeks, causes a disposition on the part of dealers to dispose of their stocks as fast as possible. There is a fair interior demand for small lots, and the quoted prices are generally adhered to, though it takes very choice hops to bring the outside quotations. As the stocks are low, it is not believed that there will be any change in prices. We quote Western at 20@45c.

HAY—Remains inactive, with little or no change in prices. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime, $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were moving on a limited scale at former quotations, the market ruling comparatively steady: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Were quiet, and without material change. Subjoined are the quotations:

Iron	3 8-10@4		rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9	℔ lb

LEATHER—Dealers report no material change in the condition of the leather market. Trade continues slowly to improve, and both domestic and imported stock is firmly held. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues quiet and prices unchanged, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—The average demand prevailed, prices ruling steady, as quoted below: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $5.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon continues somewhat unsettled, owing to the declining tendency of prices at the East, but for other oils the market comparatively is steady. Trade, though not active, is fully as good as in former years at this season. We make no change in our list, as follows: Carbon, 17½c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93@95c; do boiled, 98c@$1.00; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 58c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG-IRON—This market was quoted steady and firm at the annexed prices: Scotch (according to brand), $55.00@58.00; Massillon, $55.00; Tuscarawas, $55.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $56.00; do No. 2, $54.00; Missouri charcoal, 55.00; Chicago stone coal, $53.00.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Met with only a light inquiry and prices were not subjected to any material change:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3½c
In bladders	3½@4 c

POULTRY—The offerings were large and prices weak and irregular; though choice large spring chickens sell readily at $3.00@3.50. Old are easier at $4.00@4.50. Small springs are almost unsalable at any price. Quotable at $1.75@2.50. Turkeys sold at 13½c. Sales include 18 coops old chickens at $4.50; 2 coops do at $4.00; 4 coops large springs at $3.50; 16 coops at $2.75@3.00; 10 coops medium do at $2.25@2.50; 10 coops small at $2.00; 4 coops do at $1.75.

POTATOES—The market was liberally supplied, particularly with common lots. The demand was tolerably fair for choice stock; but inferior offerings were dull. We quote: Choice potatoes at $2.40 per brl; fair to good do, $2.00@2.25; common, $1.00@1.50. Sweet potatoes are quotable at 50@75c per box for red, or $4.50@4.75 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was active, and, under increased offerings, a trifle easier for cash lots; quotable at $3.50@3.90 cash, and quiet at $3.00 seller the month. A sale was made, to arrive next week, at $3.25. Flax sold, to arrive before the 20th, at $1.65. Other seeds were quiet and nominally unchanged. Sales include 203 bags timothy at $3.90; 21 bags at $3.80; 77 bags at $3.77½; 125 bags do at $3.75; 15 bags common at $3.15; 1 car, to arrive next week, at $3.25; 15 bags seller the month at $3.00; 2 cars flax, to arrive before the 20th, at $1.65.

SALT—Trade continues fairly active and prices are strong at the following range: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—A light reduction in old hyson, common imperial, and gunpowder teas is noted, with which exception the quotations remain the same as at the beginning of the week. Following are the prices now current: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@95c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and steady at former quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—The wood market was quoted firm and unchanged: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $5.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair request at unchanged prices, as follows: Tomatoes, 55@70c ℔ box; onions, $4.25@4.50 per brl; corn, 10@11c; water-melons at $1.50@3.00 per doz; muskmelons, $1.50@2.00 per doz.

WOOL—Continues to meet with a fair inquiry on Eastern account. The receipts are still small and scarcely adequate. The market is firm, though no immediate advance is anticipated. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@44c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

The following sales were made within the last few days: 18,000 lbs medium and fine washed at 39@41c; 6,000 lbs choice fleece at 42c; 2,000 lbs tub washed at 47½c; 1,000 lbs tub washed at 45c; 4,000 lbs washed, combing, at 43c; 3,000 lbs delaine at 43c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,407	4,623	90
Tuesday	3,250	7,002	912
Wednesday	2,885	8,429	823
Thursday	2,800	9,500	500
Total	11,342	31,556	2,325
Same time last week	12,929	39,752	2,648
Week before last	12,689	49,062	2,348

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,259	5,263	......
Tuesday	1,129	6,599	......
Wednesday	2,259	7,488	......
Total	4,647	19,350	......

C. P. Shefler, familiarly known as "Con," the ever genial conductor of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Stock Yard accommodation train, has, after a week's absence, returned to his post. Con has been suffering from *coup de soleil*. His friends—which embrace all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance—will be glad to learn of his recovery.

CATTLE—If there was any change in the situation of this market, the change was in favor of buyers, prices ruling, if anything, a shade lower than on yesterday. The tone of advices from the East has not improved, New York, Albany, Boston, and Pittsburgh still being quoted dull and weak; hence shippers conducted their movements with quite as much caution as during the preceding days of the week, taking only such lots as suited their fancy, and generally insisting upon lower prices. The quality was miserable. The fresh receipts included a few bunches of prime to choice corn-fed steers, but the major portion came under the heads of "common" and "medium," while of the stale cattle very few would properly grade above common. The best lots were worked off at $5.50@6.12½, but sales were mostly at $3.00@5.00, for poor natives and common Texas to good smooth shipping steers. Butchers had no difficulty in filling their orders at $2.00@4.25, while the few stock cattle inquired for were readily obtainable at $3.00@4.25. Veal calves, being in light supply, were firmer, quotable at $3.00@5.50 for poor to choice. The market closed dull and weak, with many common cattle left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@5.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.60@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		*Av.*	*Price.*
33	medium steers	1,222	$4.90
27	medium steers	1,180	4.90
113	medium steers	1,150	4.90
45	choice steers	1,515	5.75
30	choice steers	1,412	5.62½
10	cows	996	4.00
28	cows	1,031	3.50
51	good steers	1,300	5.37½
18	good steers	1,236	5.25
24	Cherokee cows	828	2.75
13	butchers' cows	912	3.32½
61	good steers	1,293	5.40
62	choice steers	1,379	5.50
10	choice steers	1,253	5.50
48	choice steers	1,295	5.65
80	choice steers	1,293	5.55
45	extra steers	1,448	5.80
36	choice steers	1,227	5.55
15	good steers	1,408	5.50
201	Texas steers	1,058	4.00
46	good steers	1,348	5.30
33	good steers	1,232	5.40
18	fair steers	1,130	4.85
75	good steers	1,340	5.45
32	medium steers	1,184	4.50
15	choice steers	1,313	5.60
15	choice steers	1,423	5.75
58	good steers	1,200	5.40
68	choice steers	1,269	5.70
123	extra steers	1,370	5.80
31	extra steers	1,500	6.00
30	extra steers	1,475	6.12½
17	good steers	1,130	5.00
89	Texas steers	767	2.87½
93	Texas steers	879	2.75
16	cows	936	3.47½
14	cows	900	3.37½
24	Cherokee cows	615	2.80

HOGS—There was fair activity in the demand for light grades, and for choice heavy, and offerings answering to the above descriptions were salable at full yesterday's prices, but for common heavy grades there was only a limited demand, and the market for such was weak and unsettled, with rather a downward tendency. The receipts were larger than for either of the previous days of the week, and between 3,000 and 4,000 remained unsold at the close. Sales were at $4.20@4.45 for heavy, and at $4.50@4.85 for poor to choice light.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
42	208	$4.87½	31	190	$4.70	42	291	$4.40
125	209	4.90	24	197	4.70	46	313	4.35
139	209	4.50	45	178	4.75	84	181	4.75
42	243	4.45	33	208	4.75	34	195	4.65
31	212	4.70	36	173	4.75	59	272	4.35
21	205	4.70	59	240	4.50	43	220	4.35
52	175	4.70	21	262	4.30	77	291	4.40
139	182	4.70	123	199	4.75	87	185	4.70
26	200	4.75	108	243	4.45	40	267	4.35
125	198	4.75	21	270	4.40	112	196	4.85
43	282	4.40	22	256	4.40	61	221	4.70
39	205	4.75	169	275	4.45	62	218	4.55
47	179	4.75	48	231	4.60	27	258	4.85
49	272	4.40	27	242	4.50	54	234	4.45
51	300	4.35	39	277	4.50	128	266	4.40
46	239	4.50	88	255	4.50	30	181	4.60
29	280	4.40	54	201	4.80	53	193	4.70
55	260	4.50	50	253	4.50	59	260	4.45
37	208	4.75	50	314	4.50	37	227	4.10
58	189	4.75	541	271	4.40	51	250	4.45
49	380	4.35	155	296	4.50	50	256	4.40
22	304	4.40						

SHEEP—The demand was light at $2.50@475 for inferior to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.

The offerings were a trifle larger than yesterday. The market was rather quiet till towards noon, when a few buyers made their appearance, and nearly all the cargoes were disposed of, prices ruling about the same as for the past few days. Quotations are as follows: Good to choice boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; common to medium do, $9.00@12.50; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00. The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Ithica, from Muskegon, 135 m piece stuff at $9.75; 67 m lath at $1.75. Sold by William Magiade.

Cargo schr Mystic, from Muskegon, 172 m ft boards at $13.75. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

There were no new features to make note of. Most of the dealers report a moderate business, while others say trade is very good. Prices are unchanged, but rather strong for many descriptions of lumber. Hardwood is in fair request and steady. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.00
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University, 1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY

MRS. HENRY SUMERS,

Late of Thirty-ninth-st., New York, successor to Miss Mott.

460 MICHIGAN-AV.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. The French and German Languages daily spoken. Music thoroughly instructed. Needlework and Embroidery carefully taught. The Seminary is under the superintendence of the Principal, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. For circulars apply at the above address.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL,

673 WABASH-AV.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. Maitland is assisted by Madame Coyriere, Professor Brown, and a full corps of Professors and Teachers of ability and experience. The duties of the School will be resumed September 16. For circulars containing particulars, also numerous references in Chicago and elsewhere, apply at the bookstores and to the Principal, 673 Wabash-av.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired. The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873. Letters and applications to be sent to the above address.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,

MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY,

AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

A Boarding School for Girls and a limited number of young Boys. Delightful situation; home comforts, and thorough instruction. For circulars, with information, apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal, or REV. J. H. MAGOFFIN, Rector.

PARK INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 71 ASHLAND-AV.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Departments. Boarding Pupils received. Full corps of accomplished Teachers. Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1873. For circulars or further information apply to Mrs. A. E. BATES, Principal, 32 Aberdeen-st.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S SCHOOLS, FARIBAULT, MINN.

ST. MARY'S HALL, for girls: All departments equal to the best Eastern Schools. Native teachers of modern languages. Seventh year. SHATTUCK SCHOOL, for boys: Graduates enter Sophomore Class in Eastern Colleges. Location remarkable for healthfulness and scenery. Cadet organization. Term opens Sept. 18, 1873. For catalogues address REV. JAMES DOBBIN.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The Thirtieth Year begins on Tuesday, September 2, 1873. Catalogues sent free, on application to the President. A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA .... Wednesday, July 30.
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Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65, Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Spain.... Saturday, Aug. 2 | Greece.... Saturday, Aug. 16
France.... Saturday, Aug. 9 | Egypt.... Saturday, Aug. 23

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.

Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN .... July [illegible]
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These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $45 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University,

1873-74.

...of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College. Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School...

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NORTH SIDE SEMINARY ... **LAKESIDE SEMINARY,** OCONOMOWOC, WIS. ... **UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,** NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. ... **STATE LINE.** ... **ANCHOR LINE.** ... **NATIONAL LINE** STEAMSHIPS. ... **NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,** and other Points in England and Wales.

THE SPITZBERGEN DRAMA.

Seventeen Whalers Perish in the Ice.

Writing from Stockholm, on July 17, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "The sad news of the death of the seventeen Norwegian whalers, frozen in at the Spitzberg Islands, has now been confirmed beyond a doubt. Capt. Mack, who penetrated into the Isfjord, in the end of June, has now sent home the journal found in one of the houses there, the eloquent laconism of which initiates us into the world of suffering and despair the unfortunate men had to go through before death put an end to their misery. What is most horrible of all is the impression which the perusal of this mournful message forces upon us, that a little energy and knowledge how to take care of themselves would have been sufficient to keep alive all these poor victims of an Arctic winter's inclemency. As the entries in the journal make us believe, no serious and continuous activity was kept up, though the men must not have been ignorant that hard work is the best preservative against that dreaded foe of Northern life, the scorbut. It is owing to Prof. Nordenskiold's exertions to keep his men constantly at work, even when there was no necessity for it, that we have only to record one death from scorbut among the sixty-seven members of his expedition. But at Isfjord, unhappily, there was no experienced leader to warn against quiet inactivity, which, under those latitudes, means death. Those poor sailors and others perished victims of their ignorance, and probably of their carelessness. Capt. Mack reports that it appeared they had not known how to make proper use of the comfortable house in which they were quartered; instead of dividing among themselves the rooms of their spacious dwelling they all crowded together into one, which, moreover, bore traces of utter neglect and uncleanliness. The large stores of preserved potatoes and other vegetables were left nearly untouched, the men probably not knowing how to manage this kind of food.

The story of their struggle is soon told. On the 15th of September last year, six Norwegian ships, with their crews of together fifty-seven men, were frozen in on the north-eastern coast of the Spitzbergs, at Gray Hook and Welcome Point, eighteen and twenty-four English miles respectively from the winter quarters of the Swedish polar expedition at Mosel Bay. Their provisions being calculated to last only up to the 1st of December, they applied to the Prof. Nordenskiold for assistance, and were allowed by him to dispose of the house and stores accumulated at Isfjord. Consequently, seventeen men, with two small open boats, left Gray Hook on the 7th of October, crossed the ice westward, until they found open water, and finally reached Isfjord in their boats on Oct. 14. The remaining forty-one men prepared themselves to pass the winter either in their own ships at Gray Hook, or with the Swedish expedition at Mosel Bay, when, happily, in the first days of November, a heavy storm broke the ice, and made their escape possible. Thirty-nine men were thus able to reach the Norwegian port of Tromsoe; only two, the old Captain, Mattilas, and his cook, would not abandon their ship, which was not insured, and have now been found dead in a boat, probably on their way to Mosel Bay. The ship was totally crushed by the ice.

"The entries of the journal found at Isfjord begin with the 7th October, 1872, and are regularly continued every day until the 3d March this year. No kind of occupation, nor any undertaking on the part of the men, is reported, except a few hunting parties, by whom two bears, two foxes, and a few reindeers were brought home. Darkness, however, soon prevented all further hunting expeditions, and on the 7th of November the journal reports: 'Hunting totally abandoned, by cause of the darkness.' Thermometrical observations were regularly made and annotated five times a day. The temperature, which was very hard in October, the quicksilver running down to 19 degrees below Celsius on the 21st, was milder again in November, being 2 degrees above on the 8th, and varied between 0 degrees above to 22 seconds below, until the 5th of January, when it began to go down again. The lowest degree, 32 degrees below, is observed on the 14th of February at 4 o'clock a. m. No mention is made of sickness or disease before the 9th December, when it is said: 'One of the crew sick since eight days;' but from this day the same complaint repeats itself with sad monotony: 'No improvement in the state of the sick.' On the 19th it is said: 'Two men constantly in bed; nearly all suffer of the disease.' Though no indication is given what kind of illness is meant, there is no doubt that it was scorbut. The first death is recorded on the 19th of January in the following words: 'Tonnes Pendersen, who was taken ill on the 5th of this month, was called to the Lord this morning at 8:30, after a painful illness; this afternoon died also Hendrik Hendriksen, who was taken ill on the 19th December.' The 3d of February only three men were in good health, and the journal repeats every day, 'No improvement.' The 20th February we read: 'To-day we have seen the sun for the first time in the year 1873.' A new death is recorded the following day: 'To-day the Lord again called to Heaven one of our comrades, Niles Larson, after an illness of eighty-two days.' Two days later the entries are made by another hand, who writes on the 25th: 'I have now only one man in good health to look after the whole house. O Lord help us in our great distress!' And on the 28th he continues: 'This evening another of our men died; the Lord called him home from this place, so rich in suffering.' From this day the journal contains nothing but annotations of deaths until the 12th of April, when the last regular entry is made thus: 'Martin Hansen, died the 19th of April, at 6 a. m.' Then begins another hand, who writes: 'Peder Andreas Nilsen, of Batefjord, a red bonnet. Har. T. Mitterhuk.' What these words, which have apparently been written under the influence of delirium, are meant to express will never be known, and the horrible fate of the poor sufferer who traced them can only be guessed. Did he struggle hours, days, or weeks among the sixteen corpses of his comrades, or did the deliverer come as he dropped his pen? Nobody knows, nor will ever know."

A Tale of a Cat.

The number of lives which a cat possesses has always been a matter of dispute, some contending that nine were the proper allowance; while others stoutly assert that the feline race is no more gifted in this respect than other animals. To this latter theory Mr. Jones, of Milton, Mass., was a strong adherent, until a recent circumstance coming under his observation, left him in a painful state of uncertainty in regard to the matter. Having a few supernumerary kittens about the house, he determined to get rid of one at least. So, selecting his victim, he tied a stone about her neck, and, plumping her into a pail of water, walked off, leaving her to her untimely fate. In about half an hour he returned, and, fishing the body out, buried it in the garden. The next morning, nearly twenty-four hours after the burial, while passing through the garden, he heard strange noises, and upon investigation found they proceeded from the new-made grave of the supposed defunct feline, upon opening which disclosed the alarming fact that either there was a live cat, or a particularly lively dead one, the first appearing to him the most reasonable, as the resurrected tabby possessed an astonishing appetite, and is still living, moving, and having her being after the manner of cats in general. If any one now asks Mr. Jones how many lives a cat has he replies that he is certain they have two, and is ready to take stock in the other seven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 148 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

NIGHT SOIL REMOVED ON SHORT NOTICE BY first-class scavenger; good job or no pay; charges reasonable. D. GLINNEN, care F. C. Vierling, Room 8, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO COMMISSION-MEN AND OTHERS—A PERSON owning a farm near a new railway station about 18 miles west, and is largely acquainted, would like to purchase farm produce on commission. Address V 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIFTEEN TEAMS WANTED AT 282 Market-st.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH COUNTRY auctioneers, traveling salesmen, trading men, land speculators in any part of the country, with a view of giving them a very profitable and permanent business. Address B 85, Tribune office.

$25 A DAY CAN BE EASILY MADE BY ENERGETIC young men that are willing to canvass a saleable selling article in the country; every farmer will buy it; sells for $5; only small capital required in cash. Call at 167 Clark-st., Room 5. Call for PALMER.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WORTHY THE SPECIAL NOTICE of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel-line engravings, viz: COLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE, four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, 55 Cornhill, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SHOW CARDS. PRICE, $1 per hundred. Retail at 25 cents each everywhere. A. SEMPEL, 182 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY to sell our Gas Burners; $100 per week to the right man. Apply to GEO. R. BLY, West Side Briggs House.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, County, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, call or address to call at 65 East Madison-st., Room 5.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 112 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE — BOULEVARD LOTS — BEAUTIFUL residence lots on Grand and Oakwood-boulevards; also on Egan and Vincennes-avs., immediately adjoining the South city limits, at low prices, and on most liberal terms. Call for a plat. This property is so attractive in itself, and combines so many advantages, that it need only be seen to be appreciated. The improvements now under contract, and others of a costly nature to be soon commenced in the vicinity, will unquestionably give a great impetus to this property. Title perfect. This is about the only boulevard property that can be had in single lots. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE property, paying good rental:
Residences well located.
Unimproved business and residence property.
To capitalists seeking investments in good paying rental property, or in unimproved property, we can offer some good bargains.
To parties desiring residences either in the city or suburbs, we can offer some of the most desirable in the market. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — PRAIRIE-AV. — A HOUSE AND large lot, near Twenty-sixth-st., at an extraordinary bargain for a few days; house has every comfort and convenience. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses on South Side; all modern improvements. Address B 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND 25-FOOT LOT, No. 137 Stanton-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., below its value; in perfect order. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW 3-STORY COTTAGES; 9 rooms each, besides bath-room and closets; elegantly finished, with marble basins, mantels, &c.; east front, on Robey-st., 125 feet south of Van Buren. $1,000 cash, balance to suit. MEAD, Room 4, City Hall.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 155 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50 FEET, N. W. corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., will be sold at a low price and easy terms, or exchanged for house and lot on Third or Fourth-avs. ALFRED JAMES, S. W. corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BRICK HOUSE OF 3 stories and attic, no basement; house about 40x50 feet, lot 50x180, a most desirable home; has been held at $30,000, can be bought now for $22,500; easy payments. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 150X175 FEET, EAST front, south of Twenty-fifth-st., at $300 per foot; easy payments. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS ON OGDEN and Western-avs. and Twelfth-st.; also, residence lots on Oakley and Thirteenth-sts. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., cor of Clark.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON MADISON-ST. near Western and Campbell-avs. Cheap and on easy terms. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR MEN OF MODERATE means. Chicago City lots upon Wentworth, Archer, Graylock, and Egan-avs. Also, upon State, Arnold, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Halsted, Emerald, and Dashiell-sts. Small cash payments; 5 years' credit, 6 per cent interest; title perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$25 PER MONTH, 6 per cent interest, will buy new cottage, to good parties; must sell in 10 days. D S, 239 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT, WENTWORTH-AV., near boulevard, at $25 per foot, worth $40; time, if desired. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FINE lot on Tyler-st., near Throop. Also, 5 acres at Brighton. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN I OFFER IN A block, 100x180, on northeast corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. ISAAC H. PRICE, 180 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A CERTAIN BARGAIN; FIVE ACRES; any party wanting to invest $4,000 that will pay 50 per cent in one year, may address Postoffice box 47, Chicago.

FOR SALE—LOT ON JEFFERSON-ST., SOUTH OF VanBuren, 46x186, running back to Foster-st; lot for manufactory, and will be sold low. SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON SOUTH Park boulevard, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts., very desirable. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON PEORIA-ST., NEAR TYLER—2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x125; only $5,000. Immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, and lot 25x125, on Harrison-st., east of Western-av.; only $5,600; terms to suit. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON CURTIS-ST.; rents for 17 per cent.; cottage and lot on Hull-st., for $750; titles perfect. R. F. ADAMS & CO., No. 70 Madison-st., corner State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SWELL-FRONT 2-STORY and basement brick houses and lots, on West Washington-st., within paved district, for $8,000 each; one-half cash and the balance in five years at 8 per cent. This is a bargain to any one wanting a neat, modern-improved house. Address K 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER OR A Lumber Business—A 2-story and basement stone-front house, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; 16 rooms, and renting for $2,200. Address O, West Side Post-Office, Chicago, stating where business is located, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PORK-PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE AT Eureka, Ill., situated on the junction of the T. P. & W. and C. P. & Southwestern Railroads. Switch connecting with both roads. Hogs 50 to 75c per 100 lbs under Chicago. Freights south same as Chicago, and to Chicago 15c per 100 lbs. Capacity of house, 250 to 300 hogs per day. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years. For further particulars apply to A. O. CAMPBELL, 156 Washington-st., Chicago.

A PROMINENT FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man, who can give his entire attention to the business. The owners have other business to attend to. For particulars, call or address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 54 Michigan-av.

A BARGAIN—MACKENZIE & GITTINS, LIQUOR-dealers, 118 Lake-st., corner Clark, wish to dispose of the whole or half-interest in their business; have a wholesale and retail trade; the chance and location is a good one; reason for selling, disagreement of partnership; we mean business; capital required not very large.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 338 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE; THE ONLY factory in a city that has over 20,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address A 71, Tribune office.

A SALOON FOR SALE AT 76 BLUE ISLAND-AV. Inquire on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, and soda-water establishment for sale; first-class location; cheap for cash. Call at 274 West Madison-st.

A STEAM FLOUR MILL AT MONEE STATION, Will Co., Ill., for sale at one-fourth of its real value if bought for cash. For particulars, call at office of SCHRADER BROTHERS, 129 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE, IN GOOD LOCALITY. Will take improved inside or suburban property. Address B 85, Tribune office.

BOSTON CARPET-CLEANING WORKS FOR SALE, 44 and 46 West Adams-st., together with good-will, 5 years' lease of building, boiler, engine, shaftings, pulleys, carpet-cleaning machine, horse, wagon, harness, and all tools; patent for the whole State, or for city only; or will take partner. This is a good chance for a business man with small capital. Call from 10 to 12, or 4 to 6. A. N. HANKINSON.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD; PARTNERS PROCURED; legitimate business chances on hand. KIMBALL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, IN CHOICE LOCATION FOR sale; 120 boarders in the house, and constantly full. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

BARGAIN—CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM Store, on West Madison-st. Furniture and fixtures complete; $500. Apply at 275 East Madison-st., Room 45. SUMMERS & CO.

DRUG STORE—A BARGAIN—PAYING WELL; about $2,200 invested; will sell for $1,400 cash if taken at once. Good reasons for selling. Address, giving full name and residence, S 46, Tribune office.

DRUG STOCK FOR SALE WITH FIXTURES, IN one of the most active, thriving, and growing towns in Wisconsin; terms made very easy. Address for one week W, care E. Burnham & Son, Wholesale Druggists, 155, 157, and 159 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—THE TWELFTH-ST. Exchange, 74 East Twelfth-st., corner of Wabash-av. Bar-room, house, and furniture for sale.

GROCERY, LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES for sale; rent low. Good stand. Small capital required. Apply at 309 West Randolph-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, ON WEST SIDE, DOING a good business. Good reasons for selling. Address B 83, Tribune office.

PATENT-RIGHT FOR SALE, ENTIRE OR BY States; article pays 400 per cent; sells rapidly. D. STONER, 126 South Clark-st., Room 50.

RARE CHANCE—STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, wall-paper, fancy goods, notions, etc., in a flourishing town of 10,000 inhabitants; an old and well-established business, doing a cash business of over $20,000 yearly; stock new and fresh. Terms easy. SHANNON & TRIPPE, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A NICE CIGAR AND stationery store in a good location, for sale. Address S 50, Tribune office.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE AND store to rent, northwest corner of Twenty-ninth and Butterfield-sts.; a first-rate place for grocery and liquors; store kept as such four years; proprietor going into other business.

TO A PARTY THAT CAN COMMAND $5,000 IN cash, a splendid chance will be offered in a manufacturing business; profits 500 per cent; security given for the investment. Call at No. 167 Clark-st., Room 5. Inquire for PALMER.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WHO CAN COMMAND $1,500, to take a half interest in two business places, already established, paying well. Particulars at interview. Call at Room 5, 167 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS for $9 each; also pass for two to Omaha and return, cheap. Inquire 101 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—26-FOOT FINE BLACK WALNUT counter, and 22 feet black walnut shelving for $150. Inquire at 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, AT A discount. Apply at store 225 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO ST. PAUL and return, good till Nov. 1; price, $25. Apply at 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—REAL LACE curtains, 12 feet long, very fine, fixtures included, $30 a pair, at 575 West Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED SHOW-case, 7 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches wide, suitable for milliner, fancy goods, &c.; cheap. Address W 58, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES AND VACANT LOTS:
Englewood—New house pleasantly located, 10 rooms, large lot, and vacant lots near depot.
Austin—Lots centrally located. Will sell without cash to parties who will build.
Maywood—Pleasant house and large lot.
Evanston—Good brick house and large lot well located on the ridge; south front.
Humboldt Park—Lots east of the park.
Rock Island Car Works—Lots.
Irving Park—New house and 50-foot lot.
Waukegan—Pleasant house and large lot, with plenty of fruit, near depot.
Hinsdale—Large frame house, with 1¼ acres of ground.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — GROUND AT NORWOOD, MONTROSE, Harlem, Brighton, and Cornell, in acres, blocks, and lots. REA & COATES, 168 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE BEST RESIDENCE in Lake View, near the north end of Lincoln Park, located in the midst of a charming grove, with plenty of evergreens, fitted up in Newport style. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$10 DOWN, $5 A MONTH—WE HAVE a few lots for sale yet, at Norwood Park, at $175 each, on the above liberal terms. Call early, and purchase. They are warranted good and dry. We have also some excellent lots at Austin. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 4, 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—BEAUTIFUL grove lots, 50x190 feet, convenient to the depot; special terms and facilities offered parties who will build. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—3⅛ ACRES WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF the depot at Hawthorne, first station beyond the limits, on C. B. & Q. R. R., the most beautiful subdivision outside the city; $2,150 per acre. Small payment down; balance 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of owner at Allen, Cozzell & Co., corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. F. S. ROUNDS.

FOR SALE—$275 TO $375, IN $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS, will buy a good lot 50x150 feet, with sidewalk, in North Evanston. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—DESIRABLE dwelling house of eight rooms, and lot 143x182 feet, cheap and on easy terms.
North Ravenswood—Lots at the new station for a short time at former prices. The attention of all who desire sites for homesteads or investment is called to these lots. Excellent school and church facilities, good society, quick and cheap fares and splendid soil! The investment of a small sum of money in this property is as safe as Government bond, and will yield larger returns. For printed abstract and plat, apply to ROBERT GREER, 98 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIDENCE—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 30 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—SOME OF MY CHOICE PROPERTY at Norwood Park, one block from depot. To parties who will build, will take small payment down and balance to suit purchaser. Lots 50x200 and 400 feet deep, some covered with old fruit trees. L. B. SHEPHARD, Room 4, 280 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS, and four acres improved land, near depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 39 miles from Chicago; price $825; cash $100; balance $10 monthly; no agency business. This is subdivision of 500 acres, 300 acres already sold. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$80 PER ACRE—SUITABLE FOR SUBDIVISION—An improved farm in Cook county, on Chicago & Pacific Railroad; station located, and depot now building on the premises. Only $800 down; a bargain. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRE TRACTS, NEAR city at a bargain this week. Also, cheap lots, South and West Sides, on time. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 OR 50x165, ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Forty-first-st., only $100 per foot, and on Indiana-av., at $85 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A FINE LOT, OR A house and lot, on easy terms, in the largest and best in every way suburb around Chicago, where there is good sewerage, wide streets and drives, good sidewalks, fine trees, gas, and will soon have the Holly water system, lake shore drive, churches, schools, colleges, and good society? If you do, call on us any day, and go with us, free of expense, to South Evanston. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, BEAUTIFUL HOMES close to station, churches, schools, and stores; one-fifth cash and monthly payments; save your rent. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT PARK RIDGE, 35 ACRES CONVENIENT to station at a great bargain this week. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY property, 34 acres at Clyde, close to two stations and school. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I WANT $17,000 CASH, FOR WHICH I will sell three good new houses and lots at the head of College-av., Evanston. The rent of the houses will pay more than 10 per cent on the money, and the rise on the lots has been more than 20 per cent per annum for the last 5 years. This is a rare opportunity for investment. Call between 3 and 5 p. m. at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., or at Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY A GOOD HOUSE, barn, and 1 acre of land; $3,000 for a good house and 6 acres; $6,500 only for 21 acres with best of building, fruit, etc., near depot, 60 minutes' ride from Chicago; must be sold this week. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 132 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — 60 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, on the line of the C., D. & V. R. R. $1,000 is subscribed on this property to help build the road, which gives every purchaser of lots in this subdivision a free pass for three years. Terms: $2,500 cash, Nov. 1; $6,000 balance, 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS IN RICE COUNTY, MINN., and in Linn County, Mo., both under good cultivation, and clear of incumbrance, for salable merchandise or Chicago property. Will give bargains. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD, IMPROVED farm of 160 acres in Effingham County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, near station; unincumbered; will exchange for a good cottage and lot, or lot, worth about $3,500. Apply to REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$23,000—FARM ON FOX RIVER, FOR cash and Chicago property. G. EARLIE, 150 South Clark-st., fourth floor. Must be sold this week.

FOR SALE—1,280 ACRES PRAIRIE LAND IN A body, 50 miles from Chicago; price, $12.50 per acre, on railroad; time. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, ON NORTH Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Division, for which I would like to exchange first-class suburban property. Address T 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—DWELLING-HOUSE, not to exceed $10,000 cash. Address N 63, stating size, location, etc., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—GOOD CHICAGO property worth about $30,000. Will pay part cash, and choice farm or suburban residence. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—60 OR 75 FEET, WELL-LOCATED ON the North Side, or two good dwellings, in exchange for suburban property. Might pay difference in money or assume incumbrance. REA & COATES, 168 East Washington-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I WILL PAY $3,000 cash for a 50 foot grove lot, south of Egan-av. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—LOT ON SOUTH SIDE—WILL PAY part cash and part in furniture. GUSTIN & WALLACE, 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM—140 TO 400 ACRES, either in Illinois or Iowa, in trade for some first-class city property, fully improved. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER WITH $1,500 CASH, a lot, or house and lot, on South Side, worth about $3,000. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES (80 WELL IMPROVED) near depot in one of the best farming counties in Central Illinois, and $600 cash, for good house and lot in Chicago. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON DESPLAINES-ST., near Jackson, for a small farm. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres, 63 miles from Chicago, underlaid with thick vein of coal, for good Chicago property.
50 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard for good improved farm. INGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR COAL, A NEW DIEBOLD & Kienzle safe, or a Macneal & Urban nearly new. H. H. CHANDLER & CO., Advertising Agency, 89 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE SUBDIVISION OF 105 acres of high and rolling land, subdivided into 203 lots of ½-acre each, in a thriving suburb of 1,500 inhabitants, with churches, schools, &c., and established society; depot on land, and another within ¾ of a mile. Will exchange for good Chicago property. Every foot can be retailed at large advance. Call and see map at our office WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 11, Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE SUBURBAN REAL estate, 5 miles from the Court-House, for some nice business to suit a lady. Describe business, and address Mrs. E L H, Box 140, Post-Office.

TO EXCHANGE—A PARTY DESIRES TO EXCHANGE a Southern plantation for a stock of liquors, or a well located liquor store, or other staple goods, or Chicago real estate. Address E 37, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN PROPERTY for a stock of furniture, crockery, dry-goods or boots and shoes. Address B 36, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—INSIDE IMPROVED PROPERTY for Iowa or Wisconsin land, improved or unimproved. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN RAVENSWOOD FOR lots at Washington Heights. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—TEXAS LANDS FOR CITY OR country lands. J. E. FOSTER, 1279 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS NEAR HUMBOLDT PARK for horse and buggy or horse and express wagon. C. WORSTER, Room 18, 124 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOVELY VILLA ADJOINING the City of Rockford, Ill., with 10½ acres of land, highly improved. A fine brick mansion, and fruit of all kinds in bearing. For city or suburban property; value, $10,000. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY REAL ESTATE in exchange for Texas lands. J. E. FOSTER, 1279 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THREE HANDSOME PARLOR-CURTAINS, stylish patterns, at a bargain. B 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME DRESSING bureau, cost $75, price $35. A marble-top and mirror-back sideboard, price $20. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A comfortable, furnished 6-room house, near Union Park; cash customer only need address J 30, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT HAINES BROTHERS' PIANO forte, full 7-octave, overstrung bass, handsomely carved, rosewood case and mouldings, carved legs, Louis XIV. style, full, rich, and beautiful tone; a splendid instrument. Cost $575; price, $210. Residence, No. 7 Eighteenth-st.

ORGAN—FOR SALE A PIPE ORGAN, 12 STOPS, 2 manuals, and 2 octaves, pedals, suitable for a small church or for the parlor; a great bargain; worth half a dozen Reed organs; price, $350 only. Apply at 215½ West Lake-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLEY FRANCIS, OF READING, England, call Room 12, 120 East Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FRONT ROOM FURNISHED, with board; also room for lady.

16 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, with board. References exchanged.

42 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room for man and wife or two gentlemen, with board; $15 per week.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM AND good board for two gentlemen, at $5 per week each; quiet neighborhood, and convenient to cars. Two or three day-boarders wanted.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST. — NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A NEATLY FURNISHED room for gentleman and wife, and room for four single gents; also a few day boarders at $4 per week.

79 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — A FEW DAY-boarders wanted.

134 WARREN-AV., COR. WOOD-ST.—A VERY pleasant front parlor, with first-class table board, for married couple, at moderate terms; a few day boarders accommodated; house, location, and surroundings unusually inviting; one block from Madison-st. cars.

211 WEST WASHINGTON - ST. — FURNISHED rooms with board, for gentlemen or ladies; also, front parlor, first floor, unfurnished; day boarders accommodated.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER ANN—BOARD, and large front room with closet, for gentleman and wife; house pleasant and shady.

380 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER CENTRE-av.—A suite of furnished rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, with board, on easy terms. Apply for two days.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, east of Union Park.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—CHOICE OF FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with good home-like board; large front room and one adjoining, well furnished, for four gentlemen.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FEW MORE BOARDERS wanted; pleasant rooms, convenient house, and in a fine neighborhood. Please call and see house.

South Side.

27 TWENTY - FIFTH - ST., BETWEEN SOUTH Park-av. and the lake—Handsomely furnished single rooms for gentlemen, with first-class board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

72 LANGLEY-AV. AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—To rent, with board, front alcove room; new house, gas, hot and cold water.

83 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with large closet, in private family. References exchanged.

376 STATE-ST.—FIRST - CLASS FURNISHED rooms in new building, with or without board; day boarders wanted.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Marble front, with modern conveniences.

499 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM with board, suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of front rooms handsomely furnished, to rent, with board; hot and cold water; also pleasant rooms, double or single; references required.

532 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE and double, well furnished; also, accommodations for a few day boarders.

554 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, with or without board, for families or gentlemen; terms low; references exchanged.

587 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for married couples or single gentlemen. Vacancy for two ladies. Day-board reasonable.

694 WABASH-AV., A LARGE COMFORTABLY furnished room, suitable for two persons, with board; references required.

765 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE OR FOUR YOUNG men can obtain rooms, with or without board, in one of the pleasantest locations in the city, very easy of access, and at moderate figures.

884 WABASH-AV.—ONE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED square room; also, one single room to rent, with or without board.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a suite of three furnished rooms, one a parlor with bay-windows; on the first floor; suitable for a family or two or three single gentlemen.

Hotels.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH—South Side House, a pleasant family hotel; excellent table and room; only $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A quiet, genteel home in a private Episcopal family where there are no boarders. Answers will please be explicit. References unquestionable. Address WALTER F, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN. PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with breakfast and tea. Address, stating terms, K 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, NOT TO EXCEED $6 per week. Sociability and neatness. Address K 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, boy 5 years old, and servant; rooms must be well furnished and table good; must be in good location and without other boarders in the house; for these accommodations am willing to pay a fair price. Address, stating location, price, &c., K 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WANT ROOMS and first-class board on South Side; references given and required. Address K 28, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY MAN WHO HAS A TOP-BUGGY, OPEN BUGGY, phaeton-buggy, express wagon, delivery wagon, truck wagon, grocery wagon, baker's wagon, farm wagon, and positively believe we could sell a dog's tail if it was a wagging, as we never have had such a demand, and must have them. At 281 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and buggies at low prices; also, a few second-hand buggies. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A HORSE THAT WEIGHS 1,150 pounds for a lighter one; a bargain. Inquire 221 Cottage Grove.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP MORGAN MARE, OR WILL exchange for open or top buggy. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—TWO EXPRESS WAGONS AND HARNESS, one open-side spring buggy. Want to buy good horse, top buggy, and harness. Want a few more boarding and sale horses at Farmer's Brick Stable, 192 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD BUSINESS horse and buggy, a very fine showy saddle horse. W. H. FRASIER, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TOP WAGON, BREWSTER'S make; Brewster road-wagon. Will exchange for lumber. Rear of 843 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, STRONG, COVERED WAGON; will be sold cheap. Apply at KUHNEN & CO.'S, 211 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON WITH TOP, AND harness, suitable for grocer or baker. J. H. MANDEVILLE, Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BLACK HORSE, NEW buggy, and harness; horse 7 years old, stylish and fast; must be sold in five days, as I go into the country. Address B 48, Tribune office.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons of all kinds; several second-hand buggies, cheap. 239 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A CLOSE CARRIAGE FOR 1 HORSE, in exchange for a splendid bay horse, young, sound, and kind, or for unincumbered city real estate. Apply at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT 2-SEATED DEMOCRAT WAGON; one that can be used singly with one horse. Apply at Room 8, Nixon's Building.

WANTED—TO BUY—FIRST-CLASS TEAM AND carriage, or good horse and top-buggy, for cash and lots. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A HORSE, HARNESS, and "democrat" wagon with two seats; will buy either. O'BYRNE, 98 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SECOND-hand lady's side-saddle. Address V 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-sts., or 1 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAN MAKE LOANS ON INSIDE PROPERTY, IN large and small sums, at 9 per cent, immediately. JAMES A. COWLES, Room 20 Foot Block, S. W. corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

MONEY, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000, TO LOAN at current rates on Chicago real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, and good collateral security, at 143 South Clark-st., Room 6. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit good purchase money; mortgages wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LEASEHOLDS. SHORT time, in sums to suit, $5,000 and upwards. Long time at 9 per cent. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY; $1,000 OR MORE ON CITY real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 90 Clark-st.

WANTED—I HAVE A CUSTOMER WHO WANTS to borrow $2,000 to $2,500 for 3 or 5 years. He will give first mortgage on 6⅔ acres worth $6,000, and will pay 10 per cent interest. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS, TO BE EXPENDED on the property mortgaged. Inquire of SIDNEY THOMAS, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,500 ON 10 ACRES upon which we borrowed that amount last year. Money wanted to pay the debt, as the party wishes to invest it in business. SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$2,500 ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, for 90 days. M 200, Tribune office.

$5,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS ON UNINCUMBERED Cook County suburban property worth $25,000, and rapidly advancing. Inquire of GEO. C. FRY, Attorney, Room 20, 88 LaSalle-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property, in sums of $10,000 and upwards, interest at 9 per cent. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—ON TUESDAY LAST, FROM A FARM in Cicero, one roan horse, stiff in fore legs; one black horse, and one bay mule. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving them at Sturges' factory, corner Peoria and Harrison-sts.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—A LARGE BAY HORSE, 8 years old, with C brand on left shoulder, and some white hairs on left ear. Any information liberally rewarded. Address C. S. COWELL, M. D., Plainfield, Will County, Ill.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE BAY MARE, ROUND body, scar on right fore heel, bay at butt of tail, about 16 hands, no shoes on; also, one black horse, small white spot back of each ear; got the heaves, and about 16 hands high. Any person returning or giving information where they may be found will be liberally rewarded. JOHN LYON & SON, corner Elston-av., and Snow-st., North Branch.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 23 DAVIS-st.; in good order; near horse-cars. T. C. HILL, Room 7, 175 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE, CONTAINING six rooms, bath and pantry. Apply at 281 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE CONTAINING six rooms, until May 1, 1874, at $42 per month, No. 339 Butterfield-st. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, $25. ONE OF 4 rooms, $20. 3 rooms, $10. 630 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. Apply at 236 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—114 ABERDEEN-ST., 10 ROOMS, GOOD barn; 45 South Green-st., house of 6 rooms. For terms call at 618 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE 1089 INDIANA-AV., FINELY furnished; contains 10 rooms and modern improvements; owner will board for part of rent, if desired. Inquire at house, or at 101 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—LARGE COTTAGE AND BARN, WEST Side, newly painted and grained; rent low. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 361 WEST MONROE-ST. APPLY to ALLAN PINKERTON, 193 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS, FURNISHED cottage on Michigan-av.; south of Thirtieth-st. in good condition and good location. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 106 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE OF ten rooms, with barn; 426 West Van Buren-st. Apply at 438 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—THE EVERETT HOUSE, CORNER PEORIA and Madison-sts.; 45 rooms; furniture for sale at a bargain. By D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BRICK BUILDING, SUITABLE for hotel, 74 South Sangamon-st.; near Madison. Can be rented cheap to a good tenant. By D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING FIVE GOOD rooms, water and gas, 736 State-st. C. DELANO, 127 Clark-st., Room 46.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; BATH-ROOM and all modern improvements; clean, new, and neat, and kept so. Cars and omnibus pass the door. If you want comfort, address N 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED, ON West Madison-st., $50. Also 4 rooms furnished, $30. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED suitable for gentlemen, at 461 Michigan-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board. Address B 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR SINGLE gentlemen only, at 203 South Desplaines-st. Also second floor for housekeeping, at moderate terms.

TO RENT—NICE, COZY SUITES IN NEW HOUSE for families without children; 2 rooms, $8; 3 rooms, $12; 4 rooms, $16; 8 rooms, $35. Water, pantry, and closets to each. Inquire at 302 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AND LODGING, at 25 and 50 cents per day. Apply at Room No. 11, third floor, 177 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT 312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., JUST taken, and newly furnished, front suit and other desirable rooms; board if desired.

TO RENT—SEVEN ROOMS, AND THREE ROOMS in good order, at 282 Walnut-st., one block from street cars.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, 147 South Halsted-st.; also, splendid suite front rooms, 278 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED room, also single front bedroom, to gentlemen or respectable ladies; employment during the day by a lady, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT PARLOR, UNFURNISHED, at 636 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 OR 4 ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING. 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED LODGING ROOMS, suitable for ladies or gents, at 71 Monroe-st., next to Myers' Opera House. Will be ready to occupy Sept. 1. Apply to B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping; terms moderate. 559 State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for gentlemen; large back room, with privilege of kitchen, at 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS, WATER, GAS, &C., second floor, marble front building, No. 319 South Clark-st. Inquire at Room 11, up-stairs.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom and closet; every convenience. 69 Twenty-second-st., near Prairie-av.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen or ladies, with references; everything new; price moderate.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 245 WEST MADISON-st.; unfurnished rooms, northwest corner Madison and Green, by D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND 4 ROOMS, $25, WENTWORTH-av. House, Prairie-av., $50. Marble house, Michigan-av., $125. House, Artesian-av., near cars, $30. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED OFFICE or desk-room, on first floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle, cor. Adams-sts., Schlosser Block.

TO RENT—$12 A MONTH—REAR OFFICE, 14X15, with water; second floor; also, desk-room in fine front office, cheap, at 185 Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—A LARGE, FURNISHED DOUBLE OFFICE on second floor Methodist Church Block. Apply to E. B. PAYNE, Room 8, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$12 A MONTH—REAR OFFICE OR sleeping-room, 14x15, with water, second floor; also, desk-room, at 185 Washington-st. Apply at Room 1.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN—Small, cheerful, and furnished; vault and closets; also desk-room. 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LIGHT AND AIRY, ON second floor, suitable for doctor or dentist, southeast corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A LIVERY and boarding-stable, in good location. Will accommodate 100 horses. Apply to J. B. CRAWFORD & CO., 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—19 BATH-ROOMS, ALL in good order and paying well. A party with some cash can make them pay a very handsome income by adding other medical baths or a laundry with them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BARN, 1193 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER Twenty-sixth-st., $12 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY STONE BUILDING, 40 by 50 feet, with or without steam power; situated on the corner of Washington and West Water-sts. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of T. R. ARMSTRONG, 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, suitable for saloon and boarding-house, No. 242 Clinton-st., near VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ON LONG LEASE—LARGE boarding-house and saloon, No. 257 South Canal-st., opposite the depot; a rare chance.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a cottage, city or suburbs; would pay 2 or 3 months' rent in advance or purchase on favorable terms; state rent, location, and size. Address B 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT PAYING and steady tenant and wife a 6 or 7-room cottage between Halsted, Hoyne, Van Buren, and Fulton-sts.; must be in good repair and rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address, stating location and price, N 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 OR 14 rooms and board owner for rent; locality, north of Twenty-second-st., on one of the principal avenues, North Side, east of Clark. Address N 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, without incumbrance, 3 or 4 rooms for housekeeping, on West Side. Address, stating terms, B 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a house of medium size; must be in a good location, and contain modern improvements. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., K 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST. BETWEEN Union Park and Halsted-st., a small store; will buy fixtures if reasonable. Address or apply immediately, at 665 West Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $500 TO take the place of a retiring partner in an established manufacturing business; good profits; other business the reason of selling. Address B 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WANTED TO ASSIST in an all cash established retail business; pays good income for two and can be increased; $800 cash required for half interest. Address S 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 CASH, IN REAL estate and house agency; best chance out for an active man. 185 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SILENT, with $3,000 to $4,000, in a good paying business; best of references given. A. AUSTIN, 460 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN, WITH $3,000 to $5,000 cash, to take an interest in a legitimate and established business; sales aggregating $100 per day now, and can be increased to $300 when fall goods arrive. The best of reference required and given. Address V 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST PAYING businesses in the city. Only small capital required. 154 Madison-st., Room C Major Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH IN A well-established business that pays enough for the support of two families, and can be readily increased by the help of a live man. Address R 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH GOOD, STEADY habits, and $3,000 or more capital, to engage in easy and permanent business in Chicago, which will double the capital annually. Address, for particulars, Box 333, Plainfield, Will County, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE OVER $200,000 worth of legitimate office business on hand paying large commissions; must have a partner immediately; must have $1,000 cash, and be familiar with office work. Address N 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000; SUCCESS guaranteed; satisfactory references given. Room 8, 157 Fifth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH LARGE experience, and whose knowledge of distillation is first-class, and well posted in the manufacture of whiskies, brandies, &c., desires an interview with one having capital to invest in the business. The advertiser has special advantages for establishing a safe and prosperous business. Address E 38, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILER AND ENGINE, THREE horse-power, in complete running order. J. H. MANDEVILLE, 134 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED — SECOND-HAND WOOD-WORKING machines:
1 surfacer, about 24 inches.
1 upright shaping-machine.
1 power mortice, medium size.
1 tenon machine, to cut about 3 inches.
1 Sturtevant blower, about No. 3.
Address by letter, with prices, etc., and say where machines can be seen. NEWTON HOLT, care Seeberger & Breakey, 38 and 40 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS THE grocery business, who is not afraid of work; German or Swede preferred. Apply 221 Hubbard-court, M. DOWLING.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS and clothing salesmen to go into a growing town and start with a new house. Address, with photo and references, stating salary expected, age, married or single, &c., &c., HAMILTON, MILLIKEN & CO., Traverse City, Mich.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; ONE WITH GOOD reference required. Apply to BAROTHY & GILMAN, 348 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 CRACKER BAKER. ADDRESS, with reference and wages expected, HARRIS & COTTLE, Princeton, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS TO GO to Evanston, who have a little money and wish to purchase a lot in Evanston. To such I will give steady work till December, and pay half cash, balance turn toward lot; or I will sell the lot and furnish lumber to build the party a house; or I will sell 50 of my best lots in North Evanston to those who will build, on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid. Call at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., from 3 to 5, or at any hour at my office in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A GOOD FINISHER and ruler and general workman. Apply to BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 112 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FIREMAN. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 157 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO SUPERINTEND a limestone quarry; to one having some experience, and who can bring good testimonials as to character and habits, a good and permanent position is open. Address SECRETARY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUILDERS—A PARTY TO BUILD two small brick houses in first-class location, who will take one of them, with lot, in payment. Address S 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUILDER—TO PUT UP A BRICK residence immediately. Inquire of SIDNEY THOMAS, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN A SMITH'S No. 1 moulding machine at corner Green and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD TINNERS. APPLY to A. DRUMMOND, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT NO. 361 West Lake-st.

WANTED — TWO GOOD BOOT AND SHOE-makers at 722 Centre-av., near Twenty-second-st. JOHN CONROY.

WANTED—25 STONEMASONS AT JOLIET. INQUIRE corner of Jefferson and Ottawa-sts.

WANTED—3 GOOD CARPENTERS TO WORK BY the day and 2 painters to contract for several small jobs of painting. Apply to W. McLANE, No. 127 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLINDMAKER AT 371 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND BOYS TO LEARN the sign, ornamental, and landscape painting, and gilding. Call on M. S. P. CO., 38 South Market-st.

WANTED—A TREER AT PRATT & HALL'S Boot and Shoe Factory, corner Monroe and Market-sts.

WANTED—A PLUMBER WHO CAN WORK AT gas-fitting. Apply at 684 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS MAKER ON FINE work; also a good man on repairing. SHORT & BRAYTON, 181 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BARBERS AT 100 SOUTH Halsted-st.

WANTED — CABINET-MAKERS, MACHINE-hand, and finishers, at 552 and 554 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE factory; one who thoroughly understands the manufacture of children's carriages and toys; no others need apply. Inquire at 230 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE FOREMAN BRICK-layer; must be thoroughly competent, and understand plans. Apply at 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINTER WHO IS A live business man to bring his office in connection with a stationery house. Address K 39, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR THE CITY, $1.75 PER day; 10 saw-mill hands, $26 to $35 per month and board; free fare. 59 and 46 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, WAGES $2 PER day, board $4 a week, free fare; also, saw-mill hands, farm hands, stone-quarrymen, etc. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, and 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MAN IN A STORE; MEN FOR LIGHT work; 20 men for tunnel, $2.40 a day. 275 East Madison-st., room 16.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN; WAGES, $2, $2.25, and $2.75 per day; long job and sure pay. Apply early and bring your baggage to C. J. SNELL, 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TIME KEEPER, THREE CARPENTERS, man in office, gardener, janitor, salesmen. 154 Madison-st., Room C Major Block.

WANTED—700 LABORERS, 200 CHOPPERS, AND 500 for station work, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages, $2 to $2.25 per day, and 20 to 30 cents per yard for station work; company work; no contractors, and no money required for fare or office. Apply to C. J. SNELL, Company's Agent, 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in the country. L. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN A COAL office; must come well recommended. Apply before 11 o'clock. 138 and 140 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD WAITERS AT HUTCHINSON'S Restaurant, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE ORDERS and deliver goods for a grocery; must be well acquainted on the South Side. Address B 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY OR YOUNG MAN FOR BANK-messenger; one who can speak German preferred. Address K 37, Tribune office, giving age and references.

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR, TO SELL OUR manufactures in this city; a grand chance for the right man. Apply to GEO. R. BLY, West Side Briggs House.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN FOR LIGHT BUSINESS in the country; $30 to $40 a week easily made. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A BAR; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply, 98 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL OUR new quick-selling goods. Sell at sight everywhere. Pays $5 to $25. E. B. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—WOOL SORTER; A FIRST-CLASS steady man can find a good situation and steady work by calling at ENOS BROWN & CO., 19 and 21 Randolph.

WANTED—MAN WITH $200 AS COLLECTOR AND deliverer. Real estate security given for money, and salary or commission paid. Address K 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR A PLEASANT business that will pay them $75 per week, to call on or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 34 North Canal-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — A FIRST-CLASS cook, with good references; none other need apply. 406 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family; good references required. Apply at No. 95 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—GIRL AT NO. 93 EAST THIRTY-third-st., to do general housework; German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 865 Wabash-av. No other need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; one that can come well recommended. Wages small. Apply at 1318 South Halsted-st., in drug store.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; also a small girl or boy to do light work and wait upon the table. Liberal wages. Call at C. B. DUPEE'S, on Woodlawn-av, near Forty-seventh-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 61 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a small family. Apply at 31 Indiana-av., south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR DINING-ROOM; also, kitchen girl. Apply, with references, 806 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO KITCHEN-work; also, a second-girl, at 200 Ashland-av.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, a servant to do general housework. Apply at 309 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, WHO understands washing, cooking, and ironing; good wages paid. Inquire at 1223 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl in small family. Inquire 93 Myrick-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Call at 236 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOKING GIRL. INQUIRE 290 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT 511 WEST MADISON-st., a first-class dining-room girl and a chambermaid that can wait on table.

WANTED—A NEAT WAITER-GIRL AT THE Coffee House 124 Dearborn-st., near Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. APPLY, between 8 and 12, at 423 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at Room 12, Lakeside Building, s w corner Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire at 744 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN THE KITCHEN AT 236 West Madison-st.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 367 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 96 ASHLAND-av.; highest wages paid.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; family small. Call at 679 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD HEALTHY WET NURSE AT 301 Walnut-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HEAD LAUNDRESS AT the Ogden House, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREWOMAN TO take charge of steam laundry. Address K 47, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD COOKS AND HOUSE-girls, to fill situations in some of the best families. Apply to-day at the North Side office, 265 East Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ARTIFICIAL FLOWER-MAKERS AND branchers. To good hands steady work and good pay; also, a few little girls to learn. Address Y, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the grain and commission business, through long experience in this city, desires an engagement as bookkeeper with some good house in that line. Is a practical accountant and can furnish very best recommendations. Address, giving name, K 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a wholesale house where due trial and strict attention will make it permanent; understands shirts, hosiery, and white goods. Address N 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some mercantile business as collector, shipping clerk, or assistant in office; good city references. Address N 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and collector. Good accountant; perfectly trustworthy; excellent testimonials; large business experience; moderate salary. Address Y 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL bookkeeper and correspondent of long experience in this city desires a situation with some good house, either as accountant or cashier. Address V 68, Tribune Office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED plow-maker; can make patterns for any kind of plow. Best of references. Address T F C, Box 250, Bloomington, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—By a practical cutter in some first-class establishment by the 1st of September. For particulars address, for one week, J. McK., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH WHO has had experience at horseshoeing and express and lumber wagons. Call or address R. WHITE, 782 South State-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED job printer, (Union.) Address K 41, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN and wife, he as coachman, she as cook or laundress; first-class city reference. Address N 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or footman in a first-class family; a good groom and careful driver; city references. Address S 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A steady and reliable man (Scandinavian), in a private family; good references. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDE MAN AND HIS wife wish to go in the country. Also, a woman and little girl. Plenty of good help on hand at 385 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; HE is well recommended and willing to work. Address B 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAD 15 YEARS OF age, in an office or good house; can deliver goods from depots, keep books, write a good hand, and furnish A 1 references. Address Y 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS OF age; understands the care of horses and cows, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address N 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as barkeeper; understands his business in all branches. Best city reference. Address V 67, Tribune office for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family, or private boarding house; the best of references given. Apply at 71 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK IN a private boarding house, or general housework in a private family. Apply at MRS. DAWSON'S, 71 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COOK IN A PRIVATE family; South Side preferred. Call at 709 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, or housework in private family, no laundry work; first class city reference. Address W 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS cook in a private family. To be seen to-day (Thursday) at 321 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD, RESPECTABLE girls, to do chamber work or dining-room work, either in a private house or a first-class hotel. Call or address at 232 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework, or to do second work and take care of children. 362 South Clark.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress and to do up stairs work in a private family. Fully acquainted with machine stitching. Address No. 209 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS dressmaker; understands how to cut and fit. Address 58 Judd-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A young woman that has lost her child. Apply at 432 Harrison-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, possessed of experience and refinement, as seamstress or housekeeper in a respectable family. First-class city reference can be given. South Side preferred. No Irish need apply. Call for three days at 61 Myrick-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, FOR widower or bachelor; no objection to children. Address S 51, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS retail cashier or bookkeeper. Address T 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DOCTOR'S OR DENTIST'S office, by an American girl that is willing to work; is a good and rapid penman. Good references given and required. Call or address MISS SMYTHE, 11 Honore-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BUNCH OF KEYS. OWNER CAN HAVE by applying at Tribune office, and paying for advertisement.

FOUND—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A POCKET-book containing a sum of money; owner can have by applying at No. 37 North Water-st., proving property, and paying advertisement.

LOST—BETWEEN HYDE PARK AND THIRTY-fifth-st., on the boulevards, on Wednesday evening, a lady's Afghan shawl. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. ... Prairie-av.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN ADAMS and Twenty-second-st., two order-books, of no value to any one but the owner. A suitable reward will be given for their return to 25 River-st.

LOST—AT UNION PARK, TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, inst., a small black-and-tan dog; had collar on, with silver medal attached; owner's name and 181 Wabash-av. engraved on one side and Rollin on the other. The finder will please return same to No. 12 North Carpenter-st. and be suitably rewarded.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A TOPAZ RING, DIAMOND setting, on Indiana-st., between Pine and Kingsbury. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at Room 12 Otis Block.

LOST—BETWEEN SHOT TOWER AND CORNER of Randolph and Clark-sts., $45, inclosed in I. C. R. freight notice, and consisting of two $20 and one $5 bills. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 78 North Clinton-st.

LOST—ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, WEDNESDAY evening last, a gold bracelet, chased. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 434 Michigan-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING $20, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, between Lincoln and State-sts. on Van Buren. Return to 42 Archer-av.

LOST—A BLACK SILK SUN UMBRELLA; LEFT in Wabash-av. bus, which left Twenty-second-st. at 3:40 yesterday afternoon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at No. 186 Adams-st., upstairs.

LOST—AUG. 7, DOWN TOWN, LARGE POCKET-book containing $25, two checks, and other papers. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 1239 Wabash-av.

$10 REWARD—LOST—AT ST. GEORGE'S PICNIC, a lady's gold bracelet. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to 421 South Clark-st., saloon.

INSTRUCTION.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER Institute, for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill-hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. For catalogue apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass.—Established by present Principal, 1842. A family school for boys, with English, Scientific, and Classical Departments. School year opens Aug. 27. For catalogues, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., ENGLISH and French. School for young ladies under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. The Fall Term begins the second Wednesday in September. For circulars address MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Pa., (for boarders only). Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English. Careful oversight of morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to Hon. EMORY A. STORRS, E. L. BROWN, Esq., CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WILCOX & GIBBS NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING machine, silver-plated, with extension top and cover; cost $75; equal to new; price, $25. 7 Eighteenth-st.

A FIRST-CLASS GROVER & BAKER FAMILY sewing machine, attachments complete; cost $70; price, $25; good as new. Residence, 7 Eighteenth-st.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE, IN complete order, for $25, cost $65; also, a couple of late improved Singers at half the usual price. 225 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY machine; half case, glass foot, in running order, at $18, to-day, at 575 West Fulton-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 135 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 3 and 4, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WASHINGTON.

The Administration to Support Hughes for Governor of Virginia.

Prospect of a Lively Fight Over the Ocean Mail Contracts.

Uneasiness of the German Government Caused by the Increasing Emigration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON'S HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—It is manifest that the officially published denials regarding the health of Vice-President Wilson are of a diplomatic character. There is the best authority for the statement that his physicians contemplate the application of a seton in the base of the brain, as the only possible cure for his disorder; and it is also certain that his most intimate friends have the gravest apprehensions of the result. It is stated that this application has been delayed in order to permit Mr. Wilson to so regain his general health that he may endure this radical treatment with more safety.

OCEAN MAILS.

There is a project to take the Wednesday European mail from the Williams & Guion Line and to give it to the Cunarders. The point is made that the ships are too slow—so slow that letters leaving Wednesday do not arrive in Europe any sooner than letters leaving Saturday. The paradoxical claim is made that the letters sent soonest require the most time for transit. The Postmaster-General is very earnest in favor of the present line. He is opposed by certain New York parties. He claims that the contract was awarded to this line upon the recommendation of the proper committees of both Houses of Congress, and that the predominating reasons for the choice were that the majority of the stock of the line was owned by Americans, and that the line came to the assistance of the Government when all the other steamship companies combined in a strike and refused to carry the mails without increased compensation. On the other side, it is claimed that none of the stock is now really owned by Americans, and the interests of commerce require quick transit, irrespective of the nationality of the flag. If the matter is not adjusted before the meeting of Congress, the contest for the European mail contracts will be very little. During January all the European mail contracts are to be relet, and the respective steamship lines are already organizing to secure the mails. It is even intimated that the Cunard line will carry mails for nothing, being contented with the advantage which the advertisement gives them.

THE POSTAL-TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

The Postmaster-General is certain to renew his recommendations in favor of a postal telegraph in his next annual report. He seems determined to ride this hobby to its death. He has sent an assistant in the capacity of a Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, who is accumulating all the additional statistics and information which he can gather upon the subject. The Commissioner is the same gentleman who has furnished most of the statistical matter upon which the previous recommendations of the Postmaster-General have been made.

DIPLOMATIC.

It is reported that the North German Confederation has again informally requested the State Department that in the selections of Consuls and diplomatic officers to represent the United States in Germany, naturalized citizens from that country should not be taken. These representations, of course, can only be of a semi-official character. No reasons are assigned for the suggestion other than the the old statement that naturalized Germans who occupy those positions usually convert themselves into active immigration agents, and are apt to disturb the harmonious relations between the two countries. The excess of emigration is understood to have had a visible effect upon the German military forces. In view of the military contingencies liable constantly to arise, the German authorities desire to retain those capable of military duty.

THE TEXAS POLITICAL MUDDLE.

In the quarrel among the Texan politicians, the Clark faction appear for the present to be successful. At all events, Postmaster Clark publicly states that the President yesterday informed both himself and his friends that he had carefully examined the affidavits presented against him by Governor Davis, and found that they were contradictory and impeached themselves. The President further stated that he had carefully considered the matter, and heard the opinion of the Postmaster-General, and had concluded not to disturb Clark in his office, unless some more serious evidence should be produced against his integrity.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

The visit of Col. Hughes to this city has resulted in committing the Administration actively to his support. The Administration organ declares that the President expressed to Col. Hughes the desire that the friends of the Administration, and others in the State who may be desirous of rendering friendly service, shall support the Hughes ticket. This organ further states, evidently upon authority, that the party friends of Mr. Hughes at Washington will do everything in their power legitimately to secure the success of the ticket of which he is the standard-bearer.

MONEY MARKET.

Intimations in official circles are so strong that the Government will not permit a dear money market in the fall, that the rumor is again revived that the Secretary of the Treasury will, if his currency reserves prove insufficient, again draw upon the legal-tender reserves to whatever amount in his judgment shall be necessary. Notwithstanding the general opposition to the position of the Secretary with regard to his legal-tender reserves, and notwithstanding the fact that the most eminent legal authority has pronounced against the right of reissue, the Secretary will maintain his authority so to do. It is understood that Mr. Richardson is supported in his position by the President and all the officers of the Cabinet. It has been suggested that the Treasury Department should provide for an easy fall money market, both by restricting the purchase of bonds and by deferring disbursements of currency in cases where the payments of claimants can be postponed. It seems probable that the Treasury would sooner draw upon the legal-tender reserves in case of necessity than to defer payments upon its current liabilities.

A MERITORIOUS POSTAL CLERK.

The Postmaster-General has received a communication from the special agent of the Post-Office Department at Davenport, Iowa, strongly commending what is termed the heroic action of O. P. Killingwork, the postal clerk in charge of the registered letters on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, who successfully saved the valuable package from the bandits who recently wrecked the mail train.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY POSTAL ROUTE.

Owing to the rapid development of railroads in the Western States, all the mail routes in these States are to be renumbered. The Post-Office Department is at present engaged in that work. The railway postal service on the through line southwest from Chicago has been further extended from Hannibal, Mo., to Dennison, Texas.

BIDS FOR A NEW SLOOP OF WAR.

Bids for the construction, including all the material except live oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop of war, of 640 tons measurement, were opened at noon to-day at the Navy Department. William W. Bates, of Chicago, was the only Western bidder. The bids were as follows: Nathaniel McKay, New York, $185,000; Thomas Stack, New York, $148,500; Donald McKay, Boston, $168,000; Robert E. Jackson, East Boston, $169,950; John Logan, to be delivered in Philadelphia, $83,000; in New York, $83,500; in Boston, $84,000; William Bates, Chicago, $180,000; English & Son, Brooklyn, $190,000; John W. Griffiths, Boston, $179,400.

The Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug 7.—The cholera scare is about over, there being but one case yesterday and one to-day. It is thought it will disappear entirely in a day or two. Nineteen deaths have occurred since its appearance two weeks ago. The presence of the disease seems to have no effect upon business.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7.—The *Journal* special reports three new cases and two deaths at Carmi, Ill., from cholera to-day.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7.—Within the past three days there has been two deaths from cholera in the immediate western limits of the city. A man named Mooney and his wife, who had recently visited Dennison, Ohio, died from a disease which the doctors, after consultation, decided was cholera. To-day it was ascertained that a Mrs. Ward, living within the city limits, who had attended Mrs. Mooney in her sickness, has been similarly attacked. The physicians attending believe she cannot recover.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 7.—There are wild rumors afloat in the neighborhood of this city as to the cholera in the locality. A talk this evening with four prominent physicians shows, on the best information obtainable, that since July 5 there have been twenty-four cases of cholera outside of the Penitentiary. Eighteen cases were fatal. There are now but six cases in the city. Two of these are of a mild type.

Several negroes at work at the Grand Chain, on the Wabash, are reported to have died.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 7.—A gentleman from Scott County, who reached this city last evening, reports two more deaths from cholera at Exeter, Ill., yesterday, and six new cases. Exeter is a small place, containing not more than 100 persons. It is but sixteen or seventeen miles from Jacksonville, and notwithstanding the cholera is almost at our door, the city authorities of Jacksonville have totally neglected to have nuisances of the most horrible kind which exist within the corporation limits of the place abated, and have done nothing toward having the city cleaned up.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7.—The cholera reappeared in Chattanooga to-day. Eight cases; two fatal. As yet it is confined to the colored population, and is caused from eating unripe fruit and melons. The Mayor has issued the following proclamation: "The sale or exhibition for sale of all fruits and vegetables, except potatoes and tomatoes, is hereby prohibited in the City of Chattanooga, the public welfare requiring it."

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—Three deaths from cholera reported yesterday; one to-day.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHOOTING-MATCH AT GALESBURG.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 7.—A couple of very interesting shooting-matches were held on the prairie, a couple of miles west of this city, to-day, between a party from Mendota and one from Galesburg. The match in the morning was between a couple of crack shots for $25 a side. Tame pigeons, from patent traps, were used. The contestants were L. Taylor, of Mendota, and Mr. Brooks, of this city. Fifteen shots apiece were fired, and, as will be seen by the score, the match was closely contested. Betting was lively among the large crowd assembled, and a large amount of money changed hands. Below is the score:

Taylor—111111011111111. Total, 14.
Brooks—111111111100111. Total, 13.

The match in the afternoon was one of much greater interest. It was for $200 a side. The fences and grounds were crowded with ladies and gentlemen eager to witness the sport. There were four shootists on a side. Fifteen shots apiece were made, and the shooting from the beginning to the end was extraordinarily close. A goodly number of the sporting gentry were present, and the excitement was intense. Money flew about as plentifully as birds. Toward the close of the match, parties would one minute bet ten to two one way, and the next reverse their offers. Some beautiful and difficult shots were made, which elicited deafening applause from the spectators. The Mendota men were well backed by their friends, and the Galesburg boys were as well supported. The weather was as favorable as could be desired. As will be seen by the following score, the home boys got away with the Mendotas:

Galesburg.

Stock—1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—12.
Austin—1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—13.
Bradley—1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—8.
Brooks—1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—8.

Mendota.

Englebraugh—0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—8.
Crooker—1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—11.
Dewey—1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—12.
L. Taylor—1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—13.

Austin and Taylor, who were a tie on the match, shot to decide whether the Galesburgers were winners around. Austin got his five birds, and Taylor lost one of his, which gave the Galesburg-party the laurels.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The pigeon-shooting tournament for the Lorillard medal was finished here to-day. Brown, of Cleveland, won by a score of 32 killed and 8 missed. Paine, of New York, got the second money, killing 29 and missing 11. Hudson, of Syracuse, killed 27 and missed 13, and Tarrell, of Chicago, killed 26 and missed 14. Neither Bogardus nor Kleinman would continue the shooting, claiming that they had not received notice of the postponement of the shooting from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and would not shoot. The referee, Miller, of New York, consequently let them withdraw their stakes, and at the same time declared all pools and bets off. This caused great dissatisfaction, Brown having been sold in the field against Paine, Bogardus, and Kleinman as favorites at almost ten to one.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—The first and particular event was the race for the Kenner stakes, for 3-year-olds; $100 entrance fee, $50 forfeit, with $1,500 added by the association; distance two miles. Springbok was the favorite in the pools, just before the race selling for 9:05; Ill-used, 2.10; Strachino, 3.05; Waverly, 1.85; Catesby, 1.60; field, 1.40. The following started: Merodac, Strachino, Ill-used, Catesby, Springbok, Whisper, Alice, Mitchell, and Waverly. The race was won by Ill-used, by a neck; Strachino second, and Springbok third. Time, 3:39.

The second race was for a purse of $600, all ages, one mile and a half. The following horses started: Wanderer, Arizona, Boss Tweed, and Æolus. Wanderer was the favorite, selling at 400 to 180 for Arizona, which got the lead at the start and kept it to the finish, winning in two lengths, Wanderer coming in second, and Boss Tweed third. Time, 2:38.

The third event was a selling race, all ages, for a purse of $500, one mile and a quarter. Ten horses started. Cingamon was the winner, Business coming in second, and Minnie W. third. Time, 2:10¼.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The race for the Brighton cup took place at Brighton yesterday, and was won by Uhlan; Flageolet second, Mornington third. Five ran. Betting at the start was 7 to 4 against Uhlan, even on Flageolet, and 8 to 1 against Mornington.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Aug. 7.—My dispatch in regard to the yacht race yesterday, was misprinted so as to convey a wrong impression. Two boats, including the Eclipse, Capt. Cabanne, which won the race so splendidly, were owned by St. Louis visitors.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Base ball:—Baltimores, 5; Philadelphias, 4.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stocks, and Breadstuffs Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The stock-commission houses are disgusted at the inactivity of the market, the spirit of speculation which was revived about the middle of July, when the corner in Erie was attempted, having entirely abated. Very little speculation is looked for until next month or later. The bears hope for a stringent money market, but the probable sales of gold by the Treasury are more likely to make money easy, and cause a general rise and buoyant business in all stocks. It is the general belief that all Vanderbilt stocks will be sustained, and Erie cannot be much depressed. The latter weakened ⅜ on small business in the general list, and dull at yesterday's prices. St. Paul stocks a little firmer, under a probability that the stockholders will be paid a dividend due. The Vanderbilt shares were quiet and firm, and Union Pacific steady. Northwest common was in better demand than yesterday, and the general market at the close was firm. There was but little done in investment shares, and miscellaneous and express stocks were dull.

MONEY.

It is a noticeable fact that the cautious men of the street are taking long loans at 7 to 8 per cent rather than to trust the future of the market, which now offers abundance of money on call at 3 to 4 per cent. Nothing new in gold and money market. U. S. bonds stronger and higher, in consequence of a good demand and advance in London. State bonds strong in tone. Railroad bonds generally firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour is limited, and most grades are dull. Moderate demand for fancy Minnesota, which is scarce at $6.60 @9.00 for common to fancy, and $8.00@11.75 for extras. Wheat firmer, induced by favorable advices from Europe. Light stocks and a limited supply. New scarce and very active at the close of the market, the demand being chiefly for export. Oats strong but less active. Rye quiet, but firmer. Corn steady, but inactive. Freights inactive, but firm. The market is almost bare of vessels, and a few charters made at full rates.

FOREIGN.

Death and Destruction Caused by Earthquake in Italy.

Important Changes in the British Cabinet.

Facts and Rumors Concerning the Spanish Rebellion.

ITALY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—An official letter, dated Belluno, Italy, says: "On the evening of June 29, a terrible earthquake occurred here, carrying death to many and consternation to all. The dead are counted by tens, and the material injury done by millions. Every fourth or fifth building is made uninhabitable. The principal monuments are overthrown or seriously injured. Everywhere the cry of anguish is raised, and seeks for prompt and effectual relief."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The election in East Staffordshire, to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the death of Mr. McClean, resulted in the return of S. C. Alsopp, Conservative, by a majority of 900.

A rumor is current this morning that Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Acton Smee Aycton, First Commissioner of Works and Buildings, have tendered their resignations.

The report that Mr. Motley's illness was the result of an apoplectic stroke is incorrect. He was suffering from a very severe attack of neuralgia, but is now much better, and expects soon to be completely restored.

Journals this morning contradict the report that Prince Arthur is betrothed to the Princess Thyria.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A large quantity of debris from a wrecked vessel has been discovered off the coast of Ireland. The wreck is supposed to have been that of the State Line steamship Alabama, which left Glasgow for New York on Saturday last. No survivors from any wreck in that vicinity have as yet been heard of, and nothing more definite in regard to the disaster can now be learned.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—The Orange societies of this city to-day welcomed the Canadian Orange deputies with a grand public demonstration.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A Cabinet council was held this afternoon. The discussion resulted in an important change in the present Ministry. The Marquis of Ripon, and Messrs. Childers and Baxter have resigned, the two first for private reasons. Gladstone, in addition to the Premiership, assumes the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in lieu of Lowe, who assumes the Home Office. Bruce is to be made a Peer, and will succeed Lord Ripon as President of the Council. Bonham Carter succeeds Baxter as Joint Secretary of the Treasury. Arthur Peel becomes the Liberal whip. Other changes are expected in a few days. John Bright joins the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 6 a. m.—John George Dodson, late Chairman of the Committee of the Whole of the House, succeeds William T. Baxter as Joint Secretary of the Treasury. [NOTE TO EDS.—The *Herald* special makes Carter succeed Baxter.]

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—The Carlists have attacked Oyarzun, in Guipuzcoa. A conspiracy has been discovered to give the town up to the enemy, and many arrests have been made.

The bombardment of Valencia has been suspended, a flag of truce having been received from the insurgents requesting a parley, which is now going on.

The Cortes, by a vote of 184 yeas to 1 nay, passed the bill granting constitutional guarantees to Porto Rico. A Deputy from that colony, in the course of the debate, declared that the island would always remain faithful to Spain.

The *Imparcial* says that Espartero is extremely popular in the Cortes.

BAYONNE, Aug. 7.—The Carlists claim a victory at Elgneta, in Guipuzcoa. They state that they captured one Republican General and 600 prisoners.

JAPAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A Japan letter says: "On the 21st inst., 10,000 men, mostly farmers, armed with bamboo spears, and assisted by the former Daimio's retainers, armed with swords, attacked the Government castle at Fukuoka, set fire to the buildings, destroyed all the official books and papers, killed six officers, and four officers are said to have died by their own hand as they saw the rebels overpowering them. Three officers only escaped, and three fled to Logo, sixty miles above Nagasaki. The telegraph line from Nagasaki to Yokohama, and which passes through Taikinzen, was utterly destroyed, and the overland mail road was blockaded so that information is obtained slowly. A report has reached Nagasaki that the houses of all the people in Hakati and the country round about who would not join the insurgents had been burned, and that the dwellings of rich men and the banks had been robbed. The insurgents are said to number at least 150,000. The cause of the revolt is that the Government has required the taxes of the farmers to be paid in money instead of produce, together with the probable failure of the rice crop."

AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A Vienna dispatch says that the Count de Chambord yesterday returned his visit to the Count de Paris. The interview between the Princes lasted over an hour. Nothing is known of the nature of the conference.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A Vienna dispatch says that in his late interview with the Count de Chambord, Count de Paris acknowledged the former to be the head of the House of Bourbon, and of the royal line of France. On the return visit of Chambord to the Count de Paris, the latter met Chambord at the door of his hotel and escorted him within.

The rumor that M. Conscelles was endeavoring to induce the French Government to attempt the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope is unfounded.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The *North German Gazette* denies the truth of the current report that the German Consul at Cartagena went to Madrid to place the captured insurgent vessels at the disposal of the Government.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A Paris dispatch says: "Victor Hugo is believed to be dying."

ROCK ISLAND.

Bloomingtonians Visit the City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 7—An excursion party from Bloomington, numbering 150 persons, arrived in this city at 6 o'clock this evening, and are being entertained in fine style by the citizens. Among the number are Mayor Funk and nine members of the Council, two members of the Board of Education of Bloomington, and a number of other prominent persons from Bloomington and Normal. The party left Bloomington at 6 o'clock this morning, but were delayed five hours by a train off the track at Cambridge. The visitors will remain here until 1 o'clock to-morrow, and will be shown the sights of this city and Moline, and will be tendered a banquet at the Harper House.

Drowned.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—Yesterday Thomas Scanlon, aged 19 years, was drowned. With other persons, one of whom was drunk, he went to the middle of the river in a small row-boat, which upset.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 7.—The body found in the lake yesterday is supposed to be that of William F. Smith, Prosecuting Attorney of Mercer County, Ohio. Mr. Smith is known to have been in this city a short time before his disappearance.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 7.—A young man of the name of Louis Howard, an employe of the *Daily Telegraph* office, was drowned this evening while bathing in the river.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 7.—Two little boys, Charles Miller, aged 5 years, and William Calden, aged 7, were found drowned in Trail Creek, near the old tannery, last evening. The supposition is, from the evidence before the Coroner's inquest, that they were playing on a log in the creek and slipped off. Verdict, accidental drowning. This is the fifth death by drowning in less than a month.

Fires.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 7.—Last night a fire broke out in a large two-story frame building situated near the rolling-mills, occupied as a boarding-house, and owned by Mrs. McCoy, a widow. The fire was first discovered in the kitchen about 9 o'clock in the evening, and was supposed to be extinguished, but it broke out with renewed energy about 3 o'clock this morning, totally destroying the building and most of the furniture. The boarders are left destitute of clothing. The loss on the building and furniture is about $2,000; insured for $1,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 7.—A business house at Breese, Green County, Ill., was consumed by fire on Tuesday evening. The building belonged to James Linder, and was uninsured.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—Yesterday, at Constantine, Mich., a barn belonging to J. B. Corson was destroyed by fire. The barn was just built and filled with grain and hay. It was set on fire by a boy 4 years of age.

At Bay City, Mich., yesterday, a fire in William Peters' mill burned the mill and 800,000 feet of lumber on the docks, damaging the salt-works to the extent of $1,000. The mill was old, and valued at $15,000, without insurance. The salt-works were uninsured. The lumber was valued at $10,000; insurance, $15,000, which includes 100,000 feet saved. The insurance on the docks was $1,000.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 7.—Thomas Lynch's slaughter-house was burned last night. Loss, $600; no insurance.

MADISON.

Important Decision Under the Bankruptcy Act—The Germans and the Sunday Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 7.—An opinion is published of Judge J. C. Hopkins, of the United States Circuit Court for Western Wisconsin, concurred in by Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, in case of the LaCrosse agents of the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, engaged in other business in which they failed, and were adjudicated bankrupts, owing the Sewing-Machine Company $1,631. The Court holds that they were not liable to arrest, as acting in a fiduciary character, for debts growing out of an agreement to pay over 65 per cent of their sales of sewing-machines to said Company monthly, they having been authorized to carry the money received into account, and so this being placed in the category of other debts from which the operation of the bankrupt act discharges the parties. The opposite construction, it is held, would except from operation a very large and important branch of the Bankrupt law of commercial transactions, and give to manufacturers and others who sell their manufactured articles through agents, and to owners of property consigned to commission men and factors for sale, advantage over merchants and others engaged in ordinary commercial pursuits, and open the door for all kinds of shifts and devices to evade the operation of the Bankrupt law detrimental to the interests of trade and commerce.

There is a prospect that next Sunday will be strictly kept here, or some one will have to pay penalty. Mr. Keyser, Secretary of the German Constitutional Union, organized Monday night, notifies Acting Mayor Chapman that they will appoint a Vigilance Committee of twenty at a meeting on Friday evening to see to the enforcement of the Sunday law by all dealers and citizens, and he invites the Mayor to designate so many thereof as he pleases special police.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.98	73	63	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.93	85	44	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.91	87	42	S. W., fresh.	....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.97	73	76	N. E., fresh.	....	Threa'g
9:00 p. m.	29.93	75	68	S. W. gentle.	....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.95	74	81	S. W., gentle.	....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 87.
Minimum thermometer, 66.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nri'ge	29.88	68	S. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
Buffalo	29.86	73	W., fresh.	.10	Threat'ning
Cairo	29.97	75	E., fresh.	.01	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.03	68	S., fresh.	.74	Fair.
Chicago	29.95	74	S. W., gentle.	....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.02	80	S. E.	....	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.88	72	S. E., fresh.	.02	Cloudy.
Denver	30.10	69	E., fresh.	....	Fair.
Detroit	29.90	72	E., gentle.	....	Cloudy.
Duluth					
Escanaba	30.01	62	N. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.91	79	Calm.	....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.99	74	Calm.	....	Fair.
Marquette	30.05	53	W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.99	66	E., gentle.	.30	Fair.
Omaha	29.86	80	Calm.	.03	Clearing.
St. Paul	29.92	72	N., gentle.	....	Clear.
Toledo	29.91	77	S. W., gentle.	....	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.91	81	S. W., gentle.	....	Fair.
Ft. Gary	29.85	65	E., fresh.	.01	Threat'ning
Pembina	29.91	67	S. E., fresh.	.26	Cloudy.
Yankton	29.86	8	S. E., fresh.	....	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—For the Northwest, diminishing pressure, southerly winds, warm and increasingly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lake region and Indiana, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, veering to southeasterly, with cloudy weather and local rains, extending to the Lower Ohio Valley. For Lower Lakes, and thence to West Virginia, southwesterly and northeasterly winds, temporarily cooler, cloudy weather, and light local rains. For New England, southwesterly winds, warm, cloudy weather, and occasional rains. For the Middle Atlantic States, southwesterly and westerly winds, low barometer, warm and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, rising temperature, occasional cloudy weather, and rains near the coast. For the Western Gulf, southeasterly winds, high temperature, and generally clear weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 7, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	15 ft.	1 in.		5 in.
Cincinnati	11 ft.	7 in.	1 in.	
Davenport	3 ft.	4 in.		2 in.
Keokuk	3 ft.	1 in.		2 in.
Leavenworth	5 ft.	in.		
Louisville	5 ft.	8 in.	1 in.	
Memphis	12 ft.	4 in.		6 in.
Nashville	3 ft.	in.		
*New Orleans	9 ft.	9 in.		2 in.
Omaha	8 ft.	4 in.		
Pittsburgh	5 ft.	1 in.		10 in.
Shreveport	11 ft.	10 in.		2 in.
St. Louis	13 ft.	2 in.		4 in.
St. Paul	5 ft.	2 in.		
Vicksburg	20 ft.	6 in.		

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

DETROIT.

Reunion of the Ninth Michigan Infantry—Arrest of Murderers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—The annual reunion of the Ninth Michigan Infantry was held here to-day, Gen. J. G. Parkhurst presiding. At the business meeting this morning, at the Music Hall, a letter from Gen. Wm. W. Duffield, President of the Association, was read, regretting his absence. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. J. G. Parkhurst; First Vice-President, Capt. Hiram S. Burrows; Second Vice-President, Sergt. Godfrey Edgeman; Corresponding Secretary, Adjt. A. H. Canfield; Recording Secretary, Capt. David Fox; Treasurer, B. Bissell. This afternoon the veterans took an excursion on the steamer Victoria, and this evening listened to an address by H. M. Duffield, of this city, and to the history of the regiment by William Jenne, Jr., and subsequently partook of a reunion banquet. Next year's reunion will be held at East Saginaw, next August.

The party of men who killed Martin Breetenbach in his berry marsh, near Chelsea, a few days ago, have all been arrested and held for trial.

A Running Fight with Roughs in the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7—The *Democrat* has a special from Venieta, Indian Territory, which says there was a fight on Tuesday about twenty-five miles from there, on Verdigris Creek, caused by a party of roughs assaulting more quiet citizens, and driving them and their families from home. About forty citizens started in pursuit of the roughs, overtook them, and a fight ensued, in which several were slightly wounded. The roughs got away, but the pursuit was continued, and at last accounts the pursuers were still not up to them.

This fight is probably the same that was reported from Kansas City last night.

THE FARMERS.

Resolutions Adopted at a Large Gathering in Ford County.

Two Thousand Scott County Farmers in Council.

Scott County Farmers' Gathering at Winchester.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Aug. 7.—The gathering of the Farmers' Clubs of Scott County at Riggs' Grove, four miles north of this city, to-day, was a successful and thoroughly enjoyable affair. Probably 2,000 farmers, their wives and daughters, all told, were present. The assemblage included Democrats and Republicans alike, who repudiate old party ties and unite as farmers. Owing to the fact that two persons died during the religious exercises in this grove on Sunday and Monday, with what is termed cholera, the attendance was not half what it would have been if the meeting had been called a week earlier. The Winchester and Exeter Bands were in attendance, and played throughout the day at intervals. The proceedings commenced by prayer by Dr. Macklefresh, who was followed by Henry Miner, President of the Scott County Farmers' Club, who, in a few appropriate words, introduced the first speaker, the Hon. W. C. Flagg, ex-member of the State Senate, and President of the State Farmers' Association. Mr. Flagg stated in effect that he should speak his individual opinions freely, holding no one responsible therefor, and hoping to give no offense in so doing. The conditions of the age that are to be taken into account in tracing the conditions and courses of the farmers' movement are the increased cost of intercourse furnished by steam, the telegraph, and the printing press, and a tendency to democratic ideas and institutions from which an increased facility for the interchange of customs and associations has resulted. Our country, too, is unhampered by Old World precedents and institutions. In this country there are 12,000,000 persons above the age of 10 engaged in gainful occupations, one-half of whom are farmers. Of every ten men in the country, over five are farmers, two mechanics or miners, one transporter and lawyer, hotel-keeper, banker or clerk. These 6,000,000 farmers own $97,000,000 of property, with an income of $2,400,000. They are not wanting in ability or virtue, but what is their influence upon the legislation and social condition of the country? Not what we could desire. We have a swarm of monopolies that grind and oppress the agricultural class, at once the great consumer and producer. Railroad monopolizers obtain extraordinary rights, more than our country gives to the inhabitants, and also claims the private immunities of individuals, and deny their duties as common carriers. Telegraphs, express and transportation companies, whilst less in importance, are just as extortionate monopolies, based on and strengthened by the undue issue of patents to inventors. But another and baleful class of monopolies comes more conspicuously against the public interest. Such is our book-making, our plow-makers, and manufacturers. Generally these monopolies must be suppressed in some way or other. All classes seem awed and afraid. The agricultural class, to do it, should organize in Granges and Clubs, County, State, and National, and they should elect none but men who are faithful to the people, and not subservient to monied corporations. But to do this farmers must educate themselves. They must take newspapers; they must inform themselves upon trade, transportation, finances, taxation, and all subjects relative to their business and prosperity. They must understand that they don't get the benefit of the 30 per capita now in circulation, which has swelled the price of manufactures 50 to 100 per cent, but hardly affected the prices of farm products. They must consider whether specie payment would not be most beneficial to the farmer, who cannot avail himself of fluctuations, but is always the victim of them; and whether direct or indirect taxation is better; if indirect taxation, whether it should not be so far as possible on luxuries not produced in this country.

The speaker concluded with a patriotic appeal to those present.

An interval of an hour for eating and drinking ensued. The band began to play, and the wives and maidens unpacked their baskets. In a few minutes, the rough planks that had served the purpose of seats in front of the band stand were got into the position of a table, and a glorious repast was enjoyed.

The fragments being cleared away and the seats replaced, Mr. Miner requested attention, and introduced Mr. Smith, Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, who spoke for two hours, being listened to the whole time with unflagging interest and earnest attention. Mr. Smith pictured the hovels with which the State was dotted, which were inhabited by struggling, pinching, striving farmers, whose land is mortgaged to the last cent, and compared them with the palaces of the men who had merely handled the farmers' produce, and said that these things were not new or ones that belonged to a new country, and would wear away; but it had become chronic, and the end of it would be that the monopolists would by and by take the very shelter from over the farmers' heads, and they would dwindle to mere serfs and straws, and till for others the land they had vainly bought and fought for with the bitter sweat of the brow and honest labor. How could this be otherwise, with corn selling at 20 cents that cost them 30 cents to produce? He had been asked frequently, by hundreds of correspondents, whether they were to vote, whether the Clubs were to take part in politics; and he answered only for himself, that he should vote, and he should not vote for Republicans or Democrats, but for honest men. He denounced, in exciting language, the corruptions and frauds which have rotted the cores of the once great Republican party, and prophesied that a day would come, if there was no other remedy left, if the farmers were swindled and hoodwinked as they had been, that he and his boys, and thousands of other farmers and their boys, would have to ride some of these villians out of the State Capitals on a rail, and that many a tree in broad America would bear human fruit. He thought a remedy could be found; but if a remedy could not be found, anarchy and bloodshed might follow.

The speech created a deep impression, and if the orator had gone on speaking till daylight, scores of his interested audience would have remained to this time.

The picnic was over before dark, and will have a lasting impression on the minds of all who heard the old man's eloquent speech.

Convention of Ford County Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., Aug. 7.—The farmers of Ford County met in convention in this city this afternoon, J. D. Dilgore, Chairman of the county organization, in the chair. Forty-two delegates were in attendance, representing nearly every school district in the county, nine-tenths of whom are old-line Republicans, who have gone heart and soul into the conflict, giving the lie most emphatically to the Administration organs that say it is a Liberal-Democratic scheme to capture the offices.

The platform adopted by the McLean County Farmers, Convention was unanimously adopted. The Secretary then read a stirring letter from Mr. S. M. Smith, the State Secretary, urging the farmers to organize and carry the work forward to a success.

The Convention then adopted a resolution to call a delegated Convention to meet on the 26th of August to put in nomination a full ticket for county officers.

The Convention was a unit upon all questions, and was one of the largest and most influential ever held in the county.

The farmers will elect their entire ticket with little or no opposition.

DeWitt County Farmers to Hold a Harvest Home.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 7.—The farmers of DeWitt County will hold a harvest home picnic on the 14th inst., at Clinton. A delegation of gentlemen from that county called upon ex-Gov. Palmer, and urged him to be present and address them on the occasion. He has consented to do so. Gov. Beveridge has also been invited, and has accepted. Special arrangements have been made with the railroads, and a large crowd may be expected.

Farmers of Dane, Rock, and Greene Counties Declare in Favor of Washburne for Governor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Aug. 7.—The Brooklyn Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, composed of members of the southern part of Dane and parts of Rock and Greene Counties, and embracing several Democratic members, have adopted resolutions thanking Governor Washburne for the able and impartial manner in which he has executed the trust reposed in him regarding the rights of the public against the encroachments of monopolies and unjust claims, and declaring that they have an abiding faith in his ability and integrity. "Without regard to political partizanship, we declare him to be our first choice for Governor of this State for the ensuing term." Also the following:

Resolved, That, while we are willing to concede justice to all corporations and individuals, we will not knowingly support any man for office who will not fairly represent the laboring and producing classes.

The Sangamon County Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 7.—It has been determined that the farmers of this county will hold a convention for the purpose of nominating county officers. The day on which the convention will be held is not yet fixed.

MILWAUKEE.

Death of a Prominent Vessel-Owner—Suit for Malicious Prosecution—Attempt at Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—Capt. Isaac Nelson, a prominent vessel-owner of this city, died at his residence, this evening, from the effects of an injury received at Sanderman & Maschaner's coal yard. He was watching the process of unloading one of his vessels, when a barrowman on the trackway overhead slipped and fell; the barrow struck Mr. Nelson in the nape of the neck and paralyzed him. He lingered till last evening. Nelson was 51 years of age, and well known to sailors on our lake. He had commanded the schooners Napoleon, Delphin, M. S. Scott, and Nelson, and retired from active business in 1866, after sailing for a period of twelve years. The flags of the shipping in port are at half-mast, out of respect to the dead.

Thaddeus Poole and Robert Hargrave have commenced suits against one M. Ferrick, of the Town of Wauwatosa, for malicious prosecution, and claim damages to the amount of $20,000. Ferrick had caused the arrest of Poole and Hargrave upon a warrant charging them with larceny. It appeared on the trial that the defendants were driving by Ferrick's farm, and that they had picked up pieces of a tree that had been blasted by lightning. They were arrested, tried, and discharged, and now enter counter suit for damages.

A Mrs. Morrison attempted suicide at the Praeger House, last night, by hanging herself. She was discovered in time, and will recover. Despondency, caused by over-indulgence in drink, led to the act. Her husband is an industrious mechanic.

OBITUARY.

Hugh A. Small, a well-known provision dealer and packer of this city, died this evening at his residence, No. 211 Calumet avenue, of diarrhea, from which disase he had been suffering for several days. Mr. Small came to Chicago in 1864, and has ever since been actively engaged in the provision trade. He was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-merchants as a man scrupulously honorable and upright in all his dealings, and his sudden death will both shock and grieve his many friends. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and was 32 years of age, and leaves a wife and young family.

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 6.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, a proposition was submitted providing that any person holding public office who shall receive unlawful fees or bribes shall be liable to fine and imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and providing that such official, in addition to the usual oath, shall swear that they have never contributed money or valuables, or made promises to influence or reward a vote for them. Persons offering bribes, which are not accepted, shall not be punished.

The Committee on Public Debt and Public Works also submitted a proposition, being a substitute for Article 8 of the Constitution. Section 6 provides that it shall be lawful for counties, townships, cities, towns, and villages, by a vote of the citizens, two-thirds of those voting concurring therein, to aid in the construction of railroads and other improvements of local advantage or necessity, in any amount not exceeding at any time 5 per cent of the taxable property therein, and they may construct railroads or other public improvements of local advantage or necessity under the foregoing limitations and restrictions.

A minority of this Committee also submitted a report recommending a proposition providing that the General Assembly shall never authorize the granting of any such aid as that recommended in the majority report.

Brutal Murder in Davis County, Ky.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7.—A special to the *Journal* gives particulars of an outrageous murder which occurred in Davis County, Ky., last night. Six disguised men entered the house of Robert J. Allen, who is a wealthy farmer, living about six miles from Owensboro. Mr. Allen and his nephew, John Allen, were sleeping together at the time, but both were aroused by the thieves, who at once commenced firing upon them. Robert Allen was shot in the thigh, and his nephew in the breast. Both effected their escape to the road, where, this morning, the dead body of the nephew was found. He was a young lawyer of much promise, and greatly esteemed in this section. No clue has been obtained to the murderer, but the whole community is aroused. It is believed that the murderer entered the house with intent to commit a burglary.

The Crops.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 7.—A heavy shower, the first one in several weeks, visited this section to-day, reviving the parched vegetation, particularly corn and potatoes. Harvesting is well along.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The *Constitutionnel* gives a favorable account of the harvest prospects in France. There has been a marked improvement in the appearance of the crops, and there is a promise of an abundant harvest, of excellent quality.

A Destructive Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 7.—A furious thunder-storm, accompanied by some hail, passed over here this noon, and for an hour rain fell in the streets, flooding everything. Throughout the city numerous shade-trees were blown down, and outside the city the damage is reported great to wheat, corn and tobacco, but nothing definite can be given as yet.

Bankruptcy Cases at Green Bay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 7.—The firm of Case, Klaus & Co., of Green Bay, was yesterday thrown into bankruptcy. The estate of O. K. Moore, of Neenah, was the complainant, the order being granted by Judge Miller, of Milwaukee. Parties in this city who profess to be posted assert that the liabilities of the two firms of Case, Klaus & Co. and Earl, Case & Co. will reach half a million dollars.

Population of Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 7.—The State Board of Equalization closed their labors to-day. The population of Iowa is 1,249,418. In the assessment of cities Dubuque ranks first in amount, Des Moines second, Burlington third, and Davenport fourth.

The Cherokee Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The election returns have been received from three districts in the Cherokee Nation—Delaware, Saline, and Cowee-Skorwee—which the Dowing party carried by a decided majority, and feel confident of electing a majority to the Council.

Fatal Reaper Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 7.—Yesterday a German named A. Marctus, while breaking a colt to work in a reaper in the town of Calumet, thirteen miles from here, was thrown in front of the reaper and had both legs cut off just above the ankles. He bled to death before medical aid could reach him.

Suicide.

WACO, Tex., Aug. 7.—William Henry Brown, of Birmingham, England, suicided by shooting himself through the heart.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 7.—Martin Kupfel, a German, hanged himself to-night at the Swiss Hotel. He recently arrived from the East, destitute of money and disheartened.

A Fight with the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—In a fight at Oak Creek, near Camp Verde, between the troops and Apaches, on the 28th of June, three Indians were killed and five women captured.

The Tichborne Case.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following: Mr. Whalley, a member of the British Parliament, who arrived here to obtain testimony favorable to the claimant to the Tichborne title, told a *Tribune* reporter last night that a man appeared in England about three weeks ago, who pretended to have been the steward on board the Osprey which picked up the boat from the wreck of the Bella containing the claimant, or Sir Roger, as Whalley invariably terms him. As the man gave evidence of speaking the truth, and corroborated important testimony already given on the trial, he thought it advisable to come over and see if he could find corroborative proof. He had prosecuted his inquires to some extent already with very fair success.

MARRIAGE.

BOAL—McKEE—Aug. 4, by the Rev. Ben E. S. Ely, John Boal and Miss Sarah J. McKee.

DEATHS.

LAWLER—Aug. 7, at 197 West Harrison-st., Mrs. Mary Lawler, in her 83d year.

Funeral Friday, at 11 a. m., from her late residence, to St. Patrick's Church; thence by cars to Calvary.

KEARNEY—At 555 Wentworth-av., Aug. 6, of consumption, Mary J. Kearney, aged 23 years.

Funeral from St. James' Church at 7 a. m. on Friday. Remains will be taken to Racine, Wis., for interment in family burying-ground.

☞ Milwaukee and Racine papers please copy.

WEBSTER—In this city, on the 8th inst., Louisa Fisk, wife of Mark Webster.

Funeral this afternoon from residence, 44 Oakwood-av. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

DAVIES—Aug. 7, Laura, daughter of John L. and Ellen Davies, of cholera infantum, aged 11 months.

Funeral from residence, 224 Twenty-third-st., Saturday, 11:30 o'clock—service at 11—to Rosehill, by C. & N. W. R. R. Friends invited.

HEALEY—At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at 89 South Halsted-st., Bryan Healey.

Funeral to start at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, in carriages to Calvary.

VAN SLYCK—Aug. 7, Clara Ruth, infant daughter of P. J. and Clara A. Van Slyck.

Services at their residence, 355 South Park-av., Friday, 4 p. m.

SMALL—At his residence, Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., Hugh A. Small, aged 32 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ADAMS—At his residence, 178 Indiana-st., Aug. 7, James W. Adams, aged 29 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRATT—Aug. 7, Harry, infant son of Kittie and Joseph Pratt, aged 10 months and 11 days.

Funeral from 277 Indiana-st., Friday, Aug. 8, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

QUAYLE—Aug. 7, youngest daughter of T. and L. Quayle.

Funeral Friday, 8th, at 2 p. m., from residence, 24 Lincoln-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
159 MILWAUKEE-AV.

Bankrupt Stock
AT AUCTION,
On Friday Morning, Aug. 8, at 9 o'clock,

Consisting of 23 Ætna Sewing Machines, Brussels Carpets, and Matting, one Counter, two Tables, Curtains, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. By order of Geo. W. Campbell, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

HO! FOR WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

THE MOST
Attractive Auction Sale
OF THE SEASON.

62 ELEGANT
RESIDENCE LOTS,
At Washington Heights,
On Friday Afternoon, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock,
ON THE GROUND.

FORTY-ONE LOTS, 25 feet front by 160 feet deep, situated on Charles and Maple-sts, in Hough & Reed's Addition to the village of Washington Heights, in the immediate vicinity of the Depot. The streets are 80 feet wide, graded and graveled, with sewers all in. Also, TWENTY-ONE large and elegant Lots, 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, splendid Grove Property, all handsomely fenced, fronting on Centre-av. and Howard-st., in Hilliard & Dobbins' Addition.

This is by far the choicest and most elegant property that has been offered at Public Sale in this delightful and rapidly-improving suburban town. It is unnecessary to speak of the many advantages and attractions possessed by this wonderful suburb, as they are sufficiently well known to the citizens of Chicago.

A FREE TRAIN will leave the Rock Island Depot, on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m., on Friday, Aug. 8, stopping at Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-second-sts. and Rock Island Car Shops, returning after the sale.

OUR MAMMOTH TENT will be erected on the ground for the accommodation of all.

TITLE TO PROPERTY PERFECT.

Printed Abstracts of Title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 6 per cent interest. A deposit of 10 per cent required at time of sale. For plats and information apply to
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
Cottage Grove & Egan-avs,
AT AUCTION,
Monday Afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock,
On the Premises.

Being Sub-Lots No. 1 and 2, of Lot 43, Ellis East Addition; Lot No. 1, 50x170 feet, with house and barn; Lot No. 2, 50x128 feet to alley. These lots are situated on Cottage Grove-av., 133 feet north of Egan-av., fronting east, and are very valuable for business or speculative purposes.

TERMS OF SALE—$500 deposit at time of sale, $1,00 on delivery of deed, $2,000 Oct. 1, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. An abstract of title will be furnished for each lot. Sale absolute.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SATURDAY'S SALE
OF
Household Furniture.

Call and see our Large and Assorted Stock of
FURNITURE,
Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Show Cases, Carpets, Mirrors, Rogers' Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,
OPEN & TOP BUGGIES,
Double and Single Harnesses.
On SATURDAY, August 9, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.

Extensive Sale of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c.,
SATURDAY, August 9, at 9:30 a. m. Parlor Sets, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Marble-top Sideboards, Black Walnut Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Comodes, Cane and Extension Tables, Chairs, Office Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, Chromos, Sofas, Lounges, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture. Also, elegant Velvet and Brussels Carpets.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms, Bowen's Block, 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, Piano Forte, Parlor Organ, and General Merchandise, on Saturday, August 9, at 9½ o'clock, at 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

By W. B. STEIN & SON.
AUCTION SALE.
A lot of Mink Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Cutlery, Pictures, Ladies' Hats, and Show Cases, will be sold on Monday, Aug. 11, at 9 a. m., by W. B. STEIN & SON, 28 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

WANTED—FEEDERS AND ERRAND BOY. BARNETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 13 and 15 Lakeside.